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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1871. NO. 180.

FIRST EDITION.

CIVIL WAR.

THE END NEAR AT HAND.

Investment of Paris Complete

Summons to Surrender to be Sent.

Ferocity of the Battle of Saturday.

The Ground Contested Foot by Foot.

The Advantage on the Side of the Communists.

Pontifical Zouaves Defeated at Neuilly.

Proclamation of M. Thiers.

Investment of Paris Complete—Summons to Surrender to be Sent—Cluseret's Account of Matters—Dombrowski Wounded—Railways to be Cut—Losses of the Government Troops.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Paris on Sunday, says: The firing has been incessant during the past forty-eight hours.

The Government at Versailles says Paris is completely invested, and that a summons to surrender in forty-eight hours will be sent.

There is great excitement in the city, and the Commune studiously allows free circulation in the streets and at the railway stations without passes. Most of the city gates are opened.

Military operations are very lightly ordered.

General Cluseret says the attack was extremely vigorous last night, principally against Vanves, which was captured after three consecutive assaults. Ambulances are seen carrying off the dead and wounded at the rear of the combatants. The eighty-sixth battalion merits mention for admirable conduct at Neuilly. The combat continues foot by foot, each house being defended with the utmost obstinacy. The Versailles Government has ordered the railways to be cut, so that the Communists cannot be reinforced from Mt. Valerien. Gunpowder carts are also ordered to be destroyed immediately, in the quarters of the Versailles troops, to prevent explosions. Paris implore mains to the assaults of the Versailles.

The same correspondent telegraphed late last night that there had been a severe battle at Neuilly all day. I saw a shell strike the Arc de Triomphe, and the statue of Justice had been impaired and will be fired before the Supreme Court.

Now that the Assembly is considered certain, as the Supreme Court, over which Tejedo himself, a candidate for President in opposition to Juarez, presides, is regarded as favorable to him. Many things, not done under the law, it is said, can also be proven against them.

The railroad companies to introduce reforms in the laws which shall be applicable to all the States of the Republic. The Congress to be asked to pass one that within church buildings the civil authorities shall be powerless, while outside the churches the clergy shall be officially powerless.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1871.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A BURNING FATE.

Yesterday, at the Catholic church of St. Mary Williamsburg, there was a narrow escape from a terrible fate. A procession of young girls, each carrying a lighted taper, entered the church while the service was in progress, and during the singing of hymns by the choir, a candle held by one of the girls set fire to her veil, and the flames spread to the dress of several of the children were on fire. Happily, through the presence of mind of those present, the flames were extinguished before the girls were seriously burned.

A MINISTER FALLS DEAD.

The coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of a man who fell dead on Saturday evening at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue. The body was identified as that of Rev. Jas. Bradley, of Sullivan City, Michigan. Some time ago Bradley came to this State as the Methodists of his own state as their missionary agent to the Chippewa Indians. He was on his way to Washington to have his appointment confirmed.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

At about two o'clock yesterday morning a disastrous collision occurred on the Long Island, at Woodhaven. A train from the cattle yards at Port Lee met a train bound for the city coming on the single track just south of Woodhaven. The engines, together with four of the cattle cars, were badly, some completely wrecked, causing a loss of $6,000. Michael Hanlon, one of the engineers, was horribly scalded, and the fireman, in leaping from the train, fell and sustained severe injuries.

EXPLOSION TO LIBERIA.

One thousand colored people are now awaiting transportation to Liberia.

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The body of a murdered man was found in a shallow grave, partially covered with large stones, near the Quarantine Hospital, thirteen miles below this city, on Saturday. Papers were found on the body addressed to Captain Chas. H. West, of Company E, 30th Missouri Infantry, Jefferson Barracks. Other papers were found, referring to Mr. West as Captain of the Police Force, and several inferior letters, one of these was from the Commissioner's department at Washington, stating that his services had been found satisfactory, and that his position had been continued. This was dated in 1867. The skull of the deceased was badly fractured, and the body was supposed to be that of a negro.

MARYSVILLE, April 17.—Mary Harris, colored, has been convicted of murder in the first degree at Marysville, for killing Mary Ann Scott, grandson of Davy Crockett, some months since.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Henry S. Hart, a well-known resident of Lockland, Ohio county, Kentucky, and his friend William Dungeon, a commercial noted gambler, have been arrested on the charge of murder of Dungeon with Hart's wife, was the cause of the shooting. Hart was arrested and gave bonds.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Henry S. Hart, a well-known resident of Lockland, Ohio county, Kentucky, and his friend William Dungeon, a commercial noted gambler, have been arrested on the charge of murder of Dungeon with Hart's wife, was the cause of the shooting. Hart was arrested and gave bonds.

St. L. Russell was arrested in Cleveland yesterday, for passing counterfeit national bank currency.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pittsburgh, Oakdale and Little Beaver Railroad Company—The Denver and Rio Grande Narrow-Gauge Railway—Narrow-Gauge Projects in Missouri.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW YORK, April 17.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing directors, Marshall O. Roberts occupied the chair. A resolution was adopted postponing the election for directors until a meeting to be called by the president after fifteen days notice given in papers in New Orleans, Washington, Memphis, Philadelphia and New York, also the notification by mail of each stockholder. The treasurer was ordered to invest $200,000 in Government bonds, or make a deposit drawing interest. Before the meeting the treasurer handed over the proxies for ten per cent. premiums paid on subscribed stock.

PITTSBURGH, OAKDALE AND LITTLE BEAVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

On Wednesday last a bill was read in the State Senate to incorporate the "Pittsburgh, Oakdale and Little Beaver Railroad Company." The corporators are C. Hanson Love, Col. William Eagy, Henry Bookstore, G. V. Coulter, George Y. McKee, Robert Pottorf, Alexander McFarland and James McNair, of Allegheny county; Joseph McClarren, of Washington county; and Samuel Bigger, John Wilson and David Anderson, of Beaver county. The capital stock is $500,000, in shares of $50 each, but may be increased to not exceeding $1,500,000. The first provision for a railroad from some point in Pittsburgh, by way of Oakdale and Moonlesville, to Little Beaver, Beaver county, with branches not to exceed five miles in length; to connect with railroads at the same or different points; to run by steam or single track, as the directors may choose. Money may be borrowed and bonds issued to an amount not exceeding the capital stock, at interest not exceeding seven per cent. The road shall be completed within three years and completed within ten.

SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

This important enterprise, which is intended to compete with the Connellsville Railroad for the carrying trade of a large section of our State, is being pushed with energy. It is to leave the Pennsylvania Central at Greensburg, cross the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Connellsville, thence along the base of the mountains through Uniontown and into West Virginia, and will form a connecting link with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The charter and organization of this road were pushed through the Legislature by Senator Quay, and the people of Greene and Fayette counties are very much interested in the enterprise. Col. Buckham, of Uniontown, is president of the road, and Hon. Thomas Patterson, of Brownsville, is one of the directors. The road is now under contract, and the work is being pushed with energy. It is to leave the Pennsylvania Central at Greensburg, cross the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Connellsville, thence along the base of the mountains through Uniontown and into West Virginia, and will form a connecting link with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The charter and organization of this road were pushed through the Legislature by Senator Quay, and the people of Greene and Fayette counties are very much interested in the enterprise. Col. Buckham, of Uniontown, is president of the road, and Hon. Thomas Patterson, of Brownsville, is one of the directors. The road is now under contract, and the work is being pushed with energy.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY.

An engineer of distinction contributes to the city-organ *Bellamy Review* some interesting facts concerning a grand narrow-gauge project in the Northwest, to be called the Denver and Pacific Railway. The line starts from Denver, and follows up the valley of the Platte, and one of its branches (Plum Creek) to the divide between the waters of the Arkansas and Platte rivers; thence down the valley of Monument Creek, to Fountain; and other points on Clear Creek, Cash Creek, California Gulch, Granite and other mines on the head waters of the Arkansas, or the mountain streams which flow into it. The points to the east though they look smooth and level, are in reality a vast region of valleys, cut deep into the general level of the country, and the road is very rough for a railway line to cross. The rough country, and the valleys which the line must cross to reach Denver, demonstrates this fact to the mind of anyone who will look upon the country from any elevated eye.

After reaching the Arkansas, the line follows up the valley of that river to Pueblo, thence to Canon, above Canon City, McCanlis Park, Pleasant Valley and other smaller openings in the foothills—in the banks of the Arkansas—to the mouth of the south of smaller branch of the same to the mouth of Puncho Pass. At this point it is proposed to cross the chain of foot hills for over fifty miles, and has passed the east rim of the South Park on the north, and the Spanish Peaks range on the south. The line turns south and crosses the divide between the Arkansas and the Rio Grande, at what is known as the Puncho Pass. Here it enters the valley of the San Luis Park and follows near its center, past the lake and the upper branches of the Rio Grande.

From the time the line reaches the Arkansas Valley to the Puncho Pass it follows a rugged valley, between vast mountain ranges, and there is no level and available location than any other line in the country. The maximum grade on this part of the line can only be appreciated by an engineer. After reaching the Puncho Pass, the line has a fine location through a level valley with a heavy timber belt on the border of the mountains, and then in all parts of the San Luis Park, which is the richest agricultural and stock region of the State. Here it enters the valley of the Rio Grande, at what is known as the Puncho Pass. From there it enters the Rio Grande Valley and follows near its center, past the lake and the upper branches of the Rio Grande.

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The Company have the mouth at stake to enter upon this line without a careful consideration of its merits, and do not intend to push its construction until the line will pass over the heads of ties, guarantee the prompt payment of their indebtedness. They adopt the narrow gauge for the same reasons as originating that system in President Thiers, asking the position of his husband.

Fighting on Sunday—Communal Decrees.

PARIS, April 17.—Last night passed quietly. The Pontifical Zouaves were engaged at Asnieres yesterday at Neuilly by the Communist troops. The latter were successful, and captured some colors. The spirit of the troops is good.

A Communal decree provides for methodical requisitions upon the inhabitants of Paris street by street. Another decree convokes synodical chambers of commerce to draft statutes of associative shops, and to arrange for their reopening by workmen who are not proprietors.

PETROLEUM CENTER.

Another Warning—A Man Fatally Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, Pa., April 17, 1871.

A workman in A. S. Bonnell's refinery, named Paul Benforter, was badly burned by attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene. He is not expected to recover. The weather is glorious.

MEXICO,

Death of Ex-President Carrera—The Political Causes of—Epidemic in Durango—Attempted Assassination.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 17, *via* HAVANA, April 17.—Martin Carrera, ex-President of Mexico, is dead.

Fifty-two public journals advocate the re-election of Juarez; forty favor Diaz, and ten have pronounced in favor of Tejeda.

Malignant croup and measles have been epidemic in Durango. The deaths from these diseases average thirty per day.

An attempt to assassinate a political leader in Morelos has caused fresh trouble there. The effort of the life of another leader, Ocampo, and twenty-two members of the Legislature, Conchs and Robelo. Both have been arrested.

Fresh disturbances are being held, and they excite but little interest.

A decree of the Commune places all the railways under the control, direct, and official, of the state, books and accounts, if required, for inspection.

Another special correspondent telegraphed from Paris yesterday "afternoon as follows: Yesterday morning attacks were made on Porte Dauphine, which was maintained all day. The Arc de Triomphe and Elysees have been exceedingly damaged by the shells which are still falling thickly.

The Italian correspondent of the American Legation was struck by the fragment of a shell on Saturday. Nevertheless he will subscribe one hundred francs to avenue Josephine. Barricades were then ordered to be erected immediately, in the quarters of the Tuileries and Bourse, where the Versailles Paris impregnable to the assaults of the Versailles.

The same correspondent telegraphed late last night that there had been a severe battle at Neuilly all day. I saw a shell strike the Arc de Triomphe, and the statue of Justice had been impaired and will be fired before the Supreme Court.

The Communists are full of people, carriages and omnibuses run nearly up to the barricades. Cafes are open, and Punch and Judy shows are exhibited; crowds are pushing to and fro in holiday attire, and groups are gathered together and pay but little attention to the bombardment.

The famous Monster Washburne have left Paris.

It is antic-pated that all the railway lines will be cut to-morrow and to-night, and it is supposed that there are only provisions enough in Paris to last three weeks.

Another correspondent telegraphs that he saw fighting which was furious only a few thousand yards from the Arc de Triomphe. Some 800 Zouaves and came near being shot. Six persons arrested as Royalists were shot in the morning. It is reckoned that during the last two days the Communists lost 1,000 killed and 1,500 wounded. All persons are now allowed to leave the city. Provisions are very cheap; men last seven to the ages of nineteen and forty.

Germans Preparing to Take a Hand—The End Approaching—Circular from Thiers—Giving the People Time to Reflect.

PARIS, April 17.—The Guards have occupied Saint Ouen sur Seine, two kilometres south of St. Denis, and seven kilometres from Paris. It is believed that Banqui now controls all the affairs of the Commune.

A dispatch from Versailles says the Governor has given Paris twenty-four hours to surrender.

Thiers issued a circular on the evening of the 16th, as follows: The Paris people are advised to remain in their houses, and setting their furniture. The Government continues to temporize for the purpose of giving a further opportunity for the people to rebel the Parisians time to reflect. The insurgents say we are about to attack them, but together as the republic and to suppress or subsidize the National Guards. There was some cannonading on the 16th, but it was unimportant. Otherwise military affairs are quiet and nothing of interest has occurred.

The correspondence of the *Independance Belge* says the end approaches. The affair at Asnieres was disheartening to the Communists. Rappoli has gone with their dead. The Versailles forces are within one kilometre of Pont de Terres.

Dispatches from Marseilles say the trial of the Communist leaders is proceeding. Cremieux's wife has send a petition to President Thiers, asking the pardon of her husband.

Fighting on Sunday—Communal Decrees.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

James Horner, a teamster, was run over by his wagon in Chicago on Sunday, and fatally injured.

There were a number of disgraceful rows in Cleveland on Sunday, and the police were assaulted with clubs and pistols. They called the Democratic roughs all of the latter were finally captured.

Twelve convicts escaped from the Nebraska State prison, at Lincoln, Sunday night.

Four men were drowned on Thursday last at Sauk City, Wisconsin, while trying to run a raft under a bridge.

In the case of J. H. Waggoner, of Memphis, a district charged bankrupt, who proposed to go into business in Memphis, and was opposed by various creditors from doing so on the ground that among his liabilities was a government indebtedness of $11,000, the court is charging that the indebtedness is one which is not invalidate the government claim. Commissioner Pessaud has decided in favor of Waggoner.

The Legislature of Illinois adjourned yesterday, to meet in Chicago on the 15th of November next.

On Friday last two young men, named Valentine Barthemy and John Seifert, belonging in Peoria, Ill., went out on a pleasure boat on the lake near the city. Since then nothing has been heard from them, but a cap belonging to one has been found, stained with blood, leading to the conviction that both have been drowned.

The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment will celebrate the anniversary of their march through Baltimore on Wednesday, by a parade in that city, in which the Governor and Mayor, and a dinner at Faneuil Hall, Boston.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has awarded $15,000 damages against the town of Ashfield in favor of J. H. Dyer, for personal injuries to plaintiff's wife caused by a defect in the highway.

METHODISM.

Closing Proceedings of the North Indiana M. E. Conference.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 17, 1871.

Yesterday the various pulpits in Huntingdon, Ind., were occupied by members of the M. E. Conference. This morning the meeting opened at nine o'clock. The Committee on Education reported in favor of making a decrease of the amount of collections made for the publication of the Scriptures. Several other committees reported on various subjects, all giving a satisfactory account of the year's labors. Bishop Ames read the list of appointments, when the Conference, after agreeing upon Muncie, Ind., as the point of holding the next meeting, adjourned *sine die*.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The falling barometer and cloudy weather Sunday were accompanied with light rains on the Pacific coast, where the barometer is now rapidly recovering. This disturbance is now central in Montana Territory. The temperature has risen rapidly, with falling pressure in Missouri and Nebraska. Cloudy and threatening weather, with rain, prevails in Missouri, have prevailed from Lake Erie to Lake Superior. The highest pressure is now on the Atlantic coast. The lowest pressure has been broken up in the Eastern States, and partially cloudy and clear weather have prevailed on the Atlantic coasts.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that a storm will be developed by Tuesday morning in the Missouri valley and westward. Southerly winds and threatening weather are probable for the Lakes on Tuesday. Threatening weather in the Lower Mississippi Valley is probable. Light to fresh southerly disturbance is probable for the Atlantic coast.

FIRES.

West Castleton, Vt.

BOSTON, April 17.—A dispatch from West Castleton, Vermont, State Company were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The mills were operated for sawing and manufacturing slate for mantels, tubing, tables, &c. A large amount of manufactured goods and machinery was burned. Loss $250,000; insured for about $125,000.

Lincoln, Neb.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The Nebraska State Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln was burned to the ground this morning. Two inmates perished in the flames. Nothing is left in the ruins, one of whom was chained in his cell. Loss $100,000; insured for $100,000.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The house of Mathias Karl, at Germandonth, Wis., was burned on Friday, and Williams Karle and his wife perished in the flames.

South Carolina.

RICHLAND, Vt., April 17.—The female seminary at North Granville, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire Friday last. Loss $50,000; insurance $20,000.

POLITICAL

CLEVELAND, April 17.—There is a strong feeling among the more prominent Republicans to prosecute Mr. Wade's claims for Governor, and he will be made by Mr. Wade's friends to induce him to run.

AQUATIC.

National Boat Race this Summer—St. Johns Crew Determined to Have Another Pull.

A letter from Newcastle-on-Tyne, under date of March 24th, to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, says:

Articles were signed by Renforth, the champion of England, for a contest to row for himself and crew, for another race with the New Brunswick crew. If you remember, the Tyne men were victorious last summer at Lachine, Canada; however, the St. Johns crew are determined to have another pull for the championship of America. They have spared no efforts have been made for a long time to bring about this match, but Fulton and crew are anxious to row against the same four at whose hands they had suffered defeat before. The race will take place, owing to a quarrel which broke out between the champion of the Tyne and the other gentlemen all connected on the part of their friends and backers to bring about a friendly contest. Articles were signed, and at last Fulton pluckily threw down the gauntlet for Renforth, and the best men in England, which is recognized, are to be brought from Canada to meet Renforth, Chambers and Bright, of Newcastle, and Kelly, of London, will compose the English crew; Fulton, John Grew and Hosmer the Canadian and last year. Renforth's crew had never rowed in the same boat, but are considered an excellent four. Almost six months will be occupied in training for the race, for which the backers of Renforth's crew, Renforth to the best rower, Kelly the best general, and Chambers the best in the weakest man in the boat. I have been nothing to indicate whether they intend to row with or without a coxswain. It will be a great race.

Death of Mr. John T. Logan.

This well known citizen died at his residence in Allegheny, on Sunday morning, after a long illness of years. His death was not unexpected, as he had been an invalid for two years or more, having had several attacks of paralysis. Mr. Logan, although not a native of this county, had resided here since boyhood, and was one of our oldest and most highly esteemed business men. He was most widely known as the senior member of the hardware firm of Logan, Gregg & Co., whose business he mainly conducted for many years. He was a prudent, safe and reliable business man, and by close attention to business and active schemes, was content with the reasonable returns of a legitimate trade, and left to his children a handsome property in a manner. He built his fortune up slowly, but he built it upon a stable basis, and when the financial crash of 1857 came he was beyond its reach. He was a good citizen, a generous friend and a consistent Christian. His death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. His funeral will take place on Wednesday (to-morrow) forenoon, at ten o'clock.

Out Meal Cake.

Its effect on the stomach and alimentary canal is soothing; and while imparting a high degree of nutriment it promotes a healthy action of the viscera, and to that imbued by judicious exercise—a result which follows the use of no other food. Directions for cooking will be found in each package. For full directions ask for a list of "Banner recipes," to be obtained free of charge at grocers throughout the country.

HARRISBURG.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The Floodgates Opened—Five Hundred Private Bills Introduced.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 17, 1871.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.

Bounties for Sailors and Marines.

The joint resolution requesting Congress to pay bounties to sailors and marines was passed.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Buck—Authorizing married women to make contracts and transact business while deserted by their husbands.

By Mr. Humphreys—Authorizing the school district of South Pittsburgh to borrow forty thousand dollars, sell real estate, etc.; joint resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of three Commissioners to investigate the present condition of the coal mines throughout the bituminous regions of the Commonwealth and report by bill or otherwise to the next Legislature.

Mr. Taylor—Relative to the care of prisoners afflicted with temporary insanity in Allegheny county, which provides that the Grand Juries of the Poor of Pittsburgh, upon notification by the Mayor, shall take immediate care of such persons; repealing the act of 1850 prohibiting the issuing of licenses in Braddock's borough; authorizing the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester passenger railway Company to subscribe for and hold the stock and indorse the bonds and lease the roads of any railway or passenger railway company in Allegheny county.

By Mr. Warner—Providing for the payment of military claims, appropriating fifty thousand dollars to that purpose and incorporating the People's Cemetery Company of Western Pennsylvania, David Hostetter, Wm. Bissell, J. M. Brush and others corporators.

By Mr. Robb—Preventing the adulteration of drugs and medicinal compounds, and providing for the appointment of an Inspector of drugs for the county of Allegheny, at a salary of $2,500. This is similar to the bill recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Graham, only it is confined to Allegheny county; supplement to the act of 1870 relative to charges of county officers, which appoints said act to cancel exceeding $500, and where one of the officers or agents may be a citizen of another State; supplement to the act of 1856 creating a police district in Robinson township, Allegheny county, and authorizing the school directors to levy a tax in the First election precinct for a lock-up, and to pay policemen a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; to incorporate the Pittsburgh Gas Company; incorporating the Plate Glass Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; to incorporate W. Wilson, J. T. Wray, H. M. Snodgrass, Joseph A. Butler, George H. Morgan, George A. Kelly, J. G. Young and others, as a company for insuring telegraphic lateral railroads, extending the same ten miles from the vicinity of any railroad, canal or slackwater navigation.

By Mr. Leidig—Requiring the Supreme Court to review both the law and the evidence in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe.

By Mr. Schnaderbeck—Declaring the Youghiogheny River and its tributaries public highways.

About forty bills were also introduced.

Mr. Thompson introduced a bill for the incorporation of a College of Mines for the State of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Ellis—Joint resolution for continuing the contract for the publication of the *Legislative Record*. Adjourned.

A RAMPAGEOUS CUSTOMER.

A Desperado Threatens His Newly Wedded Wife, and a Young Man and Escapes from Eleven Officers.

Shortly before supper time last evening Francis O'Donnell came to the Mayor's office and preferred a charge of assault and battery and threats to peace against Peter Wickline, a noted character, and a son-in-law of complainant. He alleged that the accused, who has been married only three weeks, was drunk and disorderly last evening and threatened to kill his newly wedded wife, and now of the same character he was fearful he might execute the threat. Warrants for the arrest of the accused were issued, and after supper Officers Ruch and Lowry proceeded to the house of complainant. On the sixty-seven amendments, all but two have been passed upon by the committee. The remaining lines are questions of a park, including permission for a railroad to cross the same, and the other for a railroad, and an amendment abolishing the Drake annex', in front of Washington avenue in sight.

Meantime word reached the Mayor's office that earlier in the evening Wickline had opened upon Magee street, SIXTH ward, crazy drunk, and without provocation stabbed through the fleshy part of the leg a young man named Barnhart, and was threatening the news to the Mayor's office failed to ascertain. Four officers were at once detailed to arrest Wickline, but he gave them the slip also, jumped over a fence and disappeared.

Officer Ruch found the worst sort, is wily and slippery, hard to arrest, and an extremely difficult hard to handle when drunk. When he was captive, and according to Chief Hague, has been exiled over in Allegheny once or twice already for crimes committed, will likely be favored with a decorated this morning.

Special Police was written Dent, Seth Wilmot and one of his officers succeeded in arresting the defendant. He was lodged in the lock-up, and will have a hearing this morning.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

A Man Shot at Twice—The Defendant Held to Answer.

James Gordon was before Mayor Brush yesterday, upon a charge of felonious assault and battery preferred by Peter Cox. It appears that Gordon had been drinking and was apparently sick, and came into the yard attached to the Fifth avenue House, where Cox was at work. Gordon accused Cox of laughing at him for being drunk. The latter denied the charge, he says, stopped him in the face. Cox then pushed him away and started to go into the saloon, when Gordon, he alleges, drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball passing his head and taking effect. The accused waived a hearing and was held to bail for Court.

Officer Dilworth was called to make the arrest, observed Gordon hand a revolver to a legal friend before leaving the saloon, and on information of the Mayor of the fact a requisition was made and the weapon delivered up. Gordon is a salesman at a well known saloon and has been in the city but a short time, but only a few days. He denies having fired at all.

THE BURNS CASE.

An Unfounded Accusation.

The charge against James Burns, the river man, who was arrested on Friday last, on complaint of Mary Evans, for having in his possession $18,000 in counterfeit money, was brought up in the police examination yesterday, before Commissioner McCandless. The entire crew of the "Coal Valley" appeared, ready to testify in Burns' behalf, and the main Briggs testified that Evans had been drinking heavily, and testified that the whole thing was a joke. The men had been leaving the chamberwoods, and had got her so worked up that Evans became frightened. Briggs had a large amount of the "queer," that she noised around in the presence of Evans, and that the latter, in consequence promptly discharged the defendant from custody. It is rather serious joking to make criminal charges of this nature, and it will be well for a little dangerous for officers of the law to receive information and commit to prison on unsupported hearsay.

Notwithstanding the fact that the merchants have been repeatedly informed that the money is not opened for business, there were received at the Connellsville depot, for Baltimore, six car loads of freight. This is the result of the increased facilities of the traffic awaiting to be transported over this line. The Pullman palace sleeping coaches, running at Baltimore, will be completed and ready for through trains when the same are put on. Mr. Hughart left for Cumberland last evening at half-past eight o'clock.

DR. MCCANDLESS, Physician for the Board of Health, makes the following mortuary report for the week ending April 15th: Number of deaths 32; males 21; females 11. Of this number the following diseases were as follows: Drowning 2; apoplexy of the lungs 1; softening of brain 1; bronchitis 1; consumption 4; convulsions 3; debility 3; disease of the heart 1; diphtheria 1; scarlet fever 1; inflammation of the brain 2; inflammation of the lungs 2; marasmus 3. There were three still-births. Thirteen were under one year of age, and eighteen above.

LIEUT. ROGER O'MARA, of the Mayor's police, has been placed among the list of corner men and hereafter will be found on the interesting corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield s reet, a locality long in need of a watchful officer, in consequence of being the crossing point of the Fifth avenue cars, which descends a steep grade just before reaching the crossing. Only yesterday a little runaway, and narrow escape from being killed at the crossing, his life being providentially saved through the interposition of Officer O'Mara. The selection is a most excellent one.

The new time table which is now being arranged for the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, contemplates the continuance of the West New York accommodation train and the running of four New York accommodations, one express, one accommodation, 'now the express', the Washington Mail and the Baltimore Express, and the running of such other local trains as will be necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Express will arrive a little after noon, the Mail at six o'clock in the evening, and the other trains as will best suit the public. The through trains will leave here early in the morning and in the evening.

MR. JOHN SIDDEN yesterday made information before Mayor Brush, charging Jabbo Hall, also Miller, also Burke, with purchasing three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty cents worth of groceries, &c., and giving in payment a check on a false check upon the German National Bank of Pittsburgh. The particulars of the arrest of Mullen were given in this paper. He had a bail bond in the sum of $1,000 bail was committed for trial. He was permitted to remain in the lock-up over night, because of another information which will be made against him this morning, and upon which a hearing will be given before he is finally committed. Mullen is said to be an old hand in the business, having operated recently in this way for over a year ago. He has three hotel keys in his possession.

YESTERDAY morning the term of Wash. Colville, charged with embezzlement and larceny, and on who was sent up for thirty days by Mayor Bush, expired, but instead of being set at liberty, as he expected, officer Fitzsimmons brought him before his honor upon information made by Superintendent Cordier, charging him with having escaped during his last term. A law, recently enacted in reference to this asylum, gives the Superintendent power to make such an information, and also to empower the Mayor to double the original term. Colville, it will be recollected, took a walk from Claremont, came to town and made an information for aggravated assault and battery against the officer who arrested him, but he was shortly afterwards taken back and returned to his old quarters. The sentence imposed yesterday proved quite a surprise to him, and will no doubt deter others, confined at Claremont, from what may have an opportunity of escaping, from doing so.

The Union Insurance Company.

An election for directors of this new organization was held yesterday at the office of the Anderson Coal Company, Smithfield street. The following named gentlemen were chosen: James H. Hopkins, Esq., of Hopkins & Lazear; A. G. Cabbage, grocer; James Brown, hardware dealer; J. Stonger, Superintendent of the Birmingham Water Works; J. C. Lappe, tanner; Alexander Tindle, President of Shamokin Valley Bank; F. Bachman, publisher; Calvin Adams, Novelty Works; J. C. Anderson, President of the Anderson Coal Company; A. Schaefer, turing Company; John Evans, of Evans, Daniel & Co.; Jacob H. Walter, late Prothonotary, and C. B. Arnstrong, of Pittsburgh.

It will be seen that the stockholders have selected a very judicious Board—gentlemen of large business experience, well known in the community, and possessing a good degree of caution and prudence. In their hands, the company will start under very favorable auspices, and its business cannot fail to be conducted economically. The new Board will meet to-day for organization.

DOCUMENT ENVELOPES.—Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., 161 Wood street, booksellers and stationers, have just received a large and assorted supply of the patent document envelope. These envelopes are made from heavy manilla, paper, with a the smooth surface, with the ends in box form, thereby preserving their shape. This style of envelope is now coming into general use, and are of great value to merchants, attorneys and accountants.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The first case taken up Monday morning was that of the Commonwealth vs. Abraham Fox, an indictment for larceny by bailee, Thomas Brannigan prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Motion and reasons filed for a new trial.

George S. Graf indicted for embezzlement, by consignee or factor, on oath of Mr. Siebert, was next placed on trial. The defendant had been employed by the firm of M. Seibert & Co., furniture manufacturers, to sell goods on commission, and obtained a large lot of goods from said firm, paying for a portion of them only. The goods were disposed of by him and it is alleged he appropriated the proceeds to his own use. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. James Hughes, William Flinn, Michael Bradford, James Dalsey and John Crilly, indicted for entering a building with the intent to commit a felony, on oath of Robert Kirkwood. It is alleged that the accused, who are boys from twelve to seventeen years of age, entered the station house of the Birmingham Passenger Railway Company on the night of March 12, 1871, by breaking through the door. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Commonwealth against

Richard Roberts,	Marland McHenry,
John Jackson,	John Stublen,
Wm. H. McCreery, et al.	S. J. Berryman,
Joseph Dougherty,	Joseph Harbaugh, et al.,
M. P. McLaughlin,	H. Waldersmith,
Chas. W. Seyler,	G. W. Lentz,
William Einstein,	J. Force, et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Thomas J. Owens vs. Hannah Byrnon, previously reported was resumed, and submitted to the jury, but a verdict had not been agreed upon when court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

62. Sheriffs & Loughrey vs. Lock.
66. Hartley vs. Gibson.
71. Hamilton vs. Hazlewood & Blackstone.
81. Venn vs. Warner.
85. Hartman vs. Richter.
100. Dain vs. Moreland & Mitchell.
101. Nott vs. Ehman.
102. Nott vs. Mowitt.
104. Jackson et al vs. Short et al.
106. Conrad vs. Forsythe.
108. Ingegrait vs. Huckenstein.
109. Nieson vs. E. McGraw & Co., et al.

District Court—Judge Lowrie.

In the case of F. Altvater & Co. vs. Columbus Coleman, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $400 in each case.

The next case taken up was that of Kelley & Co. vs. James M. Barns. Action on promissory note and book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,467 16.

The case of Hays et al., owners of canalboat Ella, vs. Mc Farland et al., owners of the steam tug Storm No. 2, was the next taken up. This was an action of trespass for damages done to the canal by said boat, which is alleged to have been caused through the carelessness of the defendants. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

244. (O. L.) Adams vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
141. Keegan vs. Arbuthnot.
143. Wade vs. Midas Petroleum Co.
259. (O. L.) Rabenstein vs. F. and M. Turnpike Co.
144. Braun vs. Portland Insurance Co.
145. Braun vs. Portland Insurance Co.
46. Armstrong vs. West Penna. R. R. Co.
66. Johns vs. McAboy.
79. Good vs. Hasse.

LICENSE COURT.

Meeting To-Day—Cases to be Disposed Of.

The License Board will meet this morning, at ten o'clock, to hear those cases which had been on file the required length of time, and were published in the "second list." They are as follows:

Ann Bender, tavern, Fourteenth ward.
Fred. Jedekoh, tavern, Elizabeth.
Michael Geiss, tavern, Third ward, Allegheny.
Francis Lang, tavern, Lawrenceville.
John Smith, eating-house, Third ward, Allegheny, c.

John Smith, tavern, Seventeenth ward.
Henry Bork, other goods, Third ward, Allegheny.
Adam Kessler, tavern, Second ward, Allegheny.
Ernest Hurtel, tavern, Seventh ward, Allegheny.
Mathias Renn, tavern, Mifflin.
J. Koenig, tavern, Baldwin.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TH

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1871.

In high commercial circles the success of the Five Per Cent. Loan is considered established, and it is expected that from this time forth the funding will go steadily and surely forward. It is emphatically a great feather in Mr. BOUTWELL'S cap.

It is probable that the Conference Committee at Harrisburg, having in charge the Appportionment question, will report to-day or to-morrow, whereby the legislative deadlock will be broken; after which legislation so long interrupted is expected to proceed.

THE papers are "poking fun" at Secretary FISH on account of the paragraph in a volume on our Commercial Relations just issued by the State Department, and bearing his indorsement, casting discredit on the strongest point in the report of the San Domingo Commissioners. Attention was first directed to this paragraph in a Washington dispatch to the COMMERCIAL, it having previously escaped attention. Referring to it, the New York *Bulletin*, says:

"This completely demolishes the Commissioners' report, and shows the exact measure of importance which attaches to the rose-colored representations of the gentlemen who were sent to spy out the land and make it appear as 'goodly' as possible."

SOME months ago the local mail-service between Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, was suspended by order of the Postmaster General, in consequence of a dastardly assault made at a way station upon the colored route-agent. It does not appear that any arrests of the actors in the disgraceful business have been made; nor, although Mr. STEVENSON intimated, in a late speech in the United States Senate, that he possessed some knowledge of their identity, have the officers of the Federal courts been able to bring them to justice. We observe, however, that the government has restored the mail-service thus interrupted, although as a measure of precaution against future occurrences of a similar character, it has stationed troops along the railway on which the service was suspended. We hope the people of Kentucky will co-operate with the government in protecting the lives and persons of its mail-carriers, and prove their assertion that these troops are not needed, in the only manner in which it can be proved—that of discovering and bringing to justice the lawless vagabonds whose outrages have made this interposition necessary.

DR. FRANCIS LIEBER, a distinguished German *savant*, who more than forty years ago was compelled to become an exile because of his liberal political principles, in an account of the German Confederation, published in 1829, used this remarkable language:

"It may be asserted, without paradox, that union is at present more necessary to Germany than liberty. At least, give the former, and the latter will soon follow. It needs no prophetic eye to foresee that the time will come when Germany will sustain that struggle which England and France endured long ago: will become united, and rest from the bloody conflicts in which for centuries Germans have slain Germans, and which have wasted their wealth, checked their industry, impeded their development of public law, and established in their integument that manliness which is so distinguishing a feature in that of a neighboring nation, partly descended from them."

The writer of these sentences has lived to witness the fulfilment of his predictions. It is one of the most remarkable instances of prophetic insight and utterance on modern record; the more striking from the fact that at the date in question the author was a young man not more than twenty-five years old. Such clear discernment of principles, and of the forms which their development must assume, is unusual at such an age, even with minds of the very highest order.

THE Treasury Department gives the following figures as the estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending July 1st, 1871, basing them upon the actual returns for the nine months just closed:

From customs	$190,892,231 74
From internal revenue	135,251,276 45
From public lands	1,976,261 05
From premium on sales of coin	6,915,758 73
From miscellaneous	12,956,441 07
Total	$338,399,268 78

Although the new tariff considerably extended the free list and reduced the duties on a large number of articles of import, it will be seen that the customs receipts exceed the estimate of Mr. BOUTWELL by more than fourteen millions of dollars, his nominal estimate being $185,729,000. The expenditures of the fiscal year, estimated upon a similar basis, are as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$ 54,669,292 56
Premium on bonds	8,946,679 69
War Department	78,797,276 45
Navy Department	18,705,177 81
Indians	7,993,999 99
Pensions	22,671,622 13
Interest on debt	115,000,000 00
Total	$377,784,999 26

Considerably more than half of this expenditure is embraced in the payment of pensions and the interest on the public debt, after the deduction of which the costs of government, including as they do the maintenance of the army and navy, of Congress, civil service, Indian bureau, administration, consular and diplomatic expenses, is not so terribly extravagant. A good many further reductions can doubtless with propriety, and will be gradually made, but the fact that our aggregate expenditures are ninety-eight millions below our receipts is satisfactory and encouraging.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

Just at present the higher education, as it is called, happens to be one of our principal national hobbies. The subject was started in England a few years ago, in consequence of the dawning emancipation of the British mind from ecclesiastical domination over educational matters. Highly educated clergymen as well as laymen, delivered through culture from the trammels which ecclesiastical traditions and the connection of the church with the state had for ages imposed upon thought regarding all those usages and methods which had been devised and kept up in the interest of conservatism, began to investigate the condition of the English grammar schools and universities. Still retaining the essential character which they had received from their founders in the middle ages, these institutions were evidently not adapted to the wants of the modern time. While almost everything else had changed, they had been regarded as sacred, not to be touched with the hand of innovation under fearful penalties to the profane. Never was reform more urgently needed, and as through the progress of enlightenment there was at length a public intelligent enough to comprehend and independent enough to second the reformers in their efforts, a change for the better was soon initiated. Though much yet remains to be achieved, it can no longer be said that, in spite of the developments of modern science, the liberal education imparted to young Englishmen is essentially the same in character and compass with the education imparted several centuries ago.

Partly receiving its impulse from abroad, and partly originating at home, a corresponding agitation in favor of improved education has been carried on in this country. Books, pamphlets, dissertations and leading articles devoted to the subjects are constantly appearing. Some of the results of this discussion have undoubtedly been good. The general standard of education has been raised throughout the country, at least in the older States. Neglected, though important branches of knowledge, have been made subjects of study. A more practical character has been given to school training, that is, increased reference is taken to the intended pursuits of the pupil in his active career. Most valuable effect of all, the art of teaching has been cultivated and the importance of its methods impressed upon the minds of teachers and professors everywhere. The progress made in this direction may be said to comprehend the extensive use now made of the various material machinery employed in the illustration of the sciences. In view of what has been achieved there is every reason to feel encouragement for the future. Indications abound that the subject is one of growing interest, and the views entertained by the most conspicuous leaders in the movement are so moderate and rational that it is perhaps not likely to be much injured by the groundless speculations and extravagant hopes to which it sometimes gives rise.

Some of our champions of the higher education seem to forget that they are writing for Americans, not Englishmen, and denounce the excessive amount of time and attention given to Latin among us. It is already long since any charge of the kind could be justly brought against American schools. The ablest advocates of the new education are in favor of retaining Latin as one of the studies of the course. The American error has not consisted in an excess of philology, but in a relative deficiency of other studies. Others again lament that our colleges are not like the German universities. We are told that *they* impress their character upon the nation, and thus answer the great purpose for which they were established. It is forgotten that a German university cannot be transferred any more than a German government, and that if we are to have colleges capable of moulding the national character, they must grow up under and be moulded themselves by the popular life. The same late lecturer who makes the complaint just mentioned, traces the defeat of the French by the Germans to the fact that French culture is too one-sided, resting upon the Greek and Roman classics. The truth is that Greek long ago ceased to go for much in French schools, while in the schools of Germany both Greek and Latin are made much of. But the delusion which seems most prevalent and pernicious in much of the writing on this subject is the notion that universities with their various teachers and arrangements for learning by themselves will be able in the use of new and improved methods to train up men superior to their fathers. This remains to be seen, and it is well to remember that other agencies besides scholastic culture, however excellent, are required to make a people great.

WRONG-HEADEDNESS.

No one doubts either the ability or the honesty of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. His unTarnished character is sufficient proof of the one, while the fact that he is feared by many and hated by still more is cogent evidence of the other. Of all men who have discerned and grappled the great underlying principles which are slowly but surely moulding the policy of the age, and bringing it into harmony with a better and truer civilization, few have been more capable or indefatigable than himself. But while no one will dispute his vast intellectual and moral strength, there are many—among them persons not less pure in character or exalted of patriotism—who take issue with him as to the wisdom of his methods. Without question he is a thinker of extraordinary insight and power; but it should be remembered that not even the truth-seeing and truth-uttering faculties, noble as they are, are sufficient of themselves to constitute a statesman, although they are indispensable elements in his composition. Mr. PHILLIPS would seem to be essentially an inconoclast. Probably no man has a more righteous instinct of antipathy towards mere political hucksters and hucksterism; but although he is an incomparable crusader against whatever is mean and base and false, it is doubtful whether he possesses the constructive qualities of statesmanship in an equally eminent degree. He has the courage of the martyr, but not his patience; his endurance, but not his forbearance. A splendid scavenger, he is a poor architect. When a given piece of machinery is discovered to be out of gear, it would seem the part of a wise carefulness to seek to repair the break and remedy the defect, rather than to let the works stand idle until the method was superseded by one wholly different in principle, and about which, until tested and tried, the same uncertainty as to adaptability must exist. There can be no doubt as to the breadth of his views, but he would make a very rough supervisor; for instead of levelling road grades and filling up the ruts, he would infallibly denounce the whole system of turnpikes, and agitate the immediate introduction of railroads, whether the interests of his township demanded them or not. He is a most industrious fireman, and keeps the furnaces of civilization at their hottest, but we should scruple to trust ourselves upon a train of which he was sole engineer. Few men are on a footing of more familiar relationship with abstract truths and ideas than himself; few are more burdened with solicitude for the triumph of morals, of education, of social and political justice; still fewer perhaps whose plans are so impracticable as his own. Absolutely right, he is generally relatively wrong. Assuredly among the genii by which he is inspired must be the genius of inopportuneness.

During the most heated and bitter phase of the struggle between labor and capital in the coal regions of this State, he delivered a number of lectures upon the general subject, which, while admirable presentations of the principles which must prevail when man is at once capitalist and workman, employer and employed, tended at the time only to widen the breach and intensify the common obstinacy. So, too, his sincere but virulent pronunciamento against the Amnesty bill, published in the last issue of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, furnishes another illustration of how abstract devotion to humanity may degenerate into censoriousness and undignified scolding. Mr. PHILLIPS has the undoubted right to the unrestricted expression of his own opinions, but he has no warrant to arraign the Republican party for "cowardice" and "treachery," or for attributing unworthy motives to those who support that measure. It is quite possible that, as he says, "Fear is a poor counsellor," but even if the Republican party had—which it has not—exhibited any evidences of trepidation as respects the South, it would still be a more reliable counsellor than naked intolerance. Surely so earnest a champion of the humane revolutions of the age cannot desire to take us back to the inexorable rigors and retaliations of Judaism. No ennobling result ever yet arose to man or nation from the inspiration of revenge. Generosity is to justice that which the air is to architecture, determining the conditions of the one, and holding in equal poise the scales of the other. The experiment of disfranchisement has had six years' fair trial, and while we do not believe that the disabilities which have been imposed were in themselves oppressive or unjust, it appears certain that if peace and order, and thrift and industry are to be restored and encouraged, they will have to come of clemency and magnanimity rather than of continued proscription, however righteous this may originally have been. In view of the magnitude of the rebellion, and the vast and vital character of the interests which it put in jeopardy, we consider that the past treatment of the South has, upon the whole, been marked with leniency and kindness. No rebels have been hanged; no general system of confiscation has been established or enforced. But it is impossible to deal with a question which embraces a dozen States and includes millions of people, in the manner of a criminal in a court of quarter sessions. We do not anticipate that the Amnesty bill which has passed the House but which we fear will not pass the Senate, would prove a panacea for all the evils of the Southern States, but nothing would be more beneficial. Spite of the contrary assertions of Mr. PHILLIPS, the enactment of the Southern Force bill has demonstrated that the counsel which the Republican party takes is not that of terror. That measure is resonant with the ring of equal rights and equal justice, as opposed to caste prejudices and political hatred. It throws the ægis of the country around the weakest and lowliest citizen, whatever his color or his views. We can afford now to remove from the disaffected their only plausible pretext of complaint. The past is irreparable—why should it continue to inflame the present and make the future irritable?

UNLESS the Versailles Government speedily succeeds in demonstrating its right to exist by stamping out the insurrection of the Commune, where is France to procure the five milliards of francs indemnity exacted by Prussia among the conditions of peace? A few days after the Germans had evacuated Paris it was stated that M. THIERS had completed negotiations with Messrs. ROTHSCHILD for a loan of two and a half milliards of francs, (equal to five hundred millions of dollars in gold,) at 85, with five per cent. interest. Under the circumstances these were very favorable terms, much better than many a stronger Government has sometimes in the hour of its necessity been able to command. It was understood that Messrs. ROTHSCHILD guaranteed that on this two hundred million dollars of the sum should be placed in the hands of the Provisional Government within eight days from the opening of subscriptions. Almost immediately after the close of the negotiations, however, the outbreak of the Paris agrarians occurred, which has doubtless put a temporary stop to the issue of the loan. In view of the fact that the vital principle of the Commune is a denial of the right of capital to exist, it is not very probable that the insurgents, if successful, will find welcome in the money markets of the world; neither will the great credit establishments be likely to consummate a bargain with THIERS while the present unsettled condition of affairs continues. BISMARCK, also, was promised that a considerable instalment of the indemnity should be paid at an early date, and he is hardly the man to extend the period of credit out of any feeling of pity for France. He has stated that the Prussian army will not interfere with French concerns unless the interests of Germany should render it necessary; but we may rest assured that if the money is not forthcoming at the specified time he will consider the necessity to have arisen. Every additional success of the Communists serves only to make the future of France more hopeless.

FROM MONKEY TO MAN.

DR. Gustav Jaeger, Professor in the University and director of the Zoological Gardens at Vienna, says that the conflict for some time in progress over the Darwinian theory not only forms a scientific epoch, but is fraught with more important consequences than any other controversy in the whole history of science. Even the late reader readily perceives, on a little reflection, why the subject is thus regarded by one who has mastered it in all its details. If the Darwinian theory of the descent of man is true, that is, if it comes to be accepted as founded upon a just interpretation of facts, the practical consequences will be so momentous as to overshadow any results which history records as having flown from the establishment of any other scientific truth. The Darwinians say that neither corporeally nor spiritually is there any absolute or qualitative, but only a relative and quantitative difference between man and beast. Nature is everywhere one, *eine einzige*, as the Germans say. By the natural process of evolution or development all living beings have sprung from a few primitive forms, or it may be from one alone. Suppose the first little family evolved all subsequent changes, constituting the present variety of animal life, are accounted for by the operation of the four causes or agencies defined in the theory of Darwin. These are first, the struggle for existence; second, the (consequent) formation of varieties, or the change of individuals; third, the transmission of the variation to posterity; and fourth, nature's preference for and election of the best, that is, the strongest and most healthy of the varieties thus produced. Nature preferred them, because being vigorous they were able to survive the causes by which the weaker perished.

It seems that Darwin's discovery of the relationship between man and the beasts was rather opportunely made. Even now the interval between us and the most worthy of our bestial relations is so great, the absence of family resemblance is so marked and glaring, that most of us fail to remark the likeness, while few are willing to admit it even when pointed out. One or two, if not many, links are already wanting in the chain, an *unites valde delendus* to the Darwinites. Then, in consequence of the gradual extinction of the lower races of man, and as a result of the progress of culture among the higher or stronger races, the gap, chasm, or break between us and our lower but kinsfolk is becoming deeper and wider with the lapse of every year. The farther we retire from our source, the more difficult it becomes to discover the root of the family tree. A few hundred, or at most a few thousand years hence, it is said all forms of human race, perfected by the processes which Darwin describes will be so far removed from even the highest ape that the recognition of the kinship will be simply impossible. Were the discovery left to that time it would certainly never be made. Dr. Ludwig Buchner finds comfort in the thought that the scientists of the future will be able to rectify their judgment and keep their humble relatives in mind by means of the "writings, collections and systems of the past." May they be thankful for the treasures!

The advocates of the Darwin theory are full of hope that before long ... of the missing links will be found, if not living, then in a fossil state. Evidence of the kind desired has accumulated during the present century. Thus, though Cuvier had heard of the gibbon, the chimpanzee, the orang-outang and perhaps of the gorilla, he regarded the current stories concerning their alleged human attributes as mere fables. Within the last few years Du Chaillu has made the world acquainted with the last named of these anthropoid apes who most nearly resembles man in respect to size, structure of the skeleton, formation of the hand, foot, pelvis, &c. Though he surpasses all his kind in the ease with which he walks upright, in the form of the skull and brain he is less human than the chimpanzee, while in the form of his chest he is less human than the gibbon. However, in connecting man with the monkey, the Darwinites do not trace his form from the other, and therefore do not seek for a form intermediate between two living species, as for instance between man and the gorilla, or man and the chimpanzee. According to Darwin, man is not descended from an ape, but man and the ape are equally the posterity of a common ancestor, that is, a creature in whom were combined the characteristics of man and the ape, and yet may have been much unlike either. Buchner illustrates the principle in referring to the horse, the ass, the zebra and the quagga, between which there is no connecting link or form, and yet all are descended from a common ancestor ages ago extinct. So man and the apes being collateral descendants of a common ancestral ancestry, the human attributes of the latter are not confined to one species of apes, but distributed among many. The elucidation to be sought for, then, is not an intermediate form between man and the gorilla, but an intermediate form between man and one or more ancestors of his, whose peculiarities of shape, make, disposition, &c., gave rise to the ramifications and present varying, peculiarities which culminate in the human and in the simial types. Assuming that the progenitor of man and the ape, if discovered in the fossil state, would be at once recognized by naturalists as the being from whose collective properties man and the ape has been found which combines in itself the characteristics of three now living groups of apes, and which must have ultimately been distinguished into three forms. If the fossil of such a fossil gibbon or long-armed ape was found in 1864, which when alive was larger than the gorilla, with a mouth more human than the chimpanzees, and which must have been considerably heavier than Man, he would be the wonder of to-day. The Darwinites confidently hope that the thorough geological exploration of the last countries inhabited by our simial kindred, will result in the extraordinary discovery of the critical missing link of both families. An eminent French champion of the theory is so sure of its truth that he confesses himself prepared any morning to learn that paleontological research has brought to light the fossil remains of beings concerning which it will be impossible to decide whether they were men or manlike apes! Let such remains be once disclosed, or even a skull, intermediate between the human and the simial shapes, and we suppose he will, in the view of all or nearly all naturalists, the Darwinian theory would be considered as proven, and the last lingering doubt as to its truth would vanish from their minds.

But how to account for the actual and at present universally recognized superiority of man to the highest of the so called brutes? The task is somewhat facilitated by the Darwinian doctrine already stated, that the difference between man and beast is not altogether but largely one of degree, a difference not in the quality but in the quantity of their common endowments. Passions, affections, memory, imagination, reason and even a moral sense are possessed by both. Facts or what pass for such, are accumulated to prove the intellectual relations of the subject mere prejudices. Instincts are also claimed for each, or else denied to either. The only thing to be accounted for is the greater measure of the common attributes possessed by some as compared with the advance was made in the first place *per saltum* or at a bound.

A being of the sort from which man and ape are descended, sprung forth endowed with a portion of physical, intellectual and moral development which distinguished him from his fellows, or two beings thus exceptionally gifted were produced about the same time. Attracted to each other in virtue of a common superiority, they became the progenitors of a family, some at least of whose members would equal, if they did not excel their parents. With each successive generation, the distinguishing characteristics of the new stock would become more clearly and strikingly defined, until the development soon culminated in man. Sir Charles Lyell refers to the appearance among men of those brilliantly endowed persons recognized as men and women of genius, as illustrating the subject. They are exceptions to their kind, and manifest its splendid possibilities of generation. But the favorite view is that the improvements or gradations from below upward were so slight and so slowly achieved as to require ages to become appreciable. With the gradual lapse of countless centuries at command for theoretical purposes, the requisite period may be necessary for the result, may be assumed. Any favorable circumstances or conditions also that may be thought needful, are readily supplied by the imagination. As a principle due to the exceptionally high development of the first specimen of the race, now called man, Buchner points to the well known general natural law that, in the young offspring of animals, and of man in the first stages of the growth of the individual into three forms. In the skull of

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

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FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, April 17, 1871.

The local money market continues very active, and the demand from customers of the bank's and discount lenders generally was pretty heavy, which in the main was met, but little or no outside paper was taken. It seems that the outside market has very little money for promissory notes unaccompanied with collaterals, but there are large amounts of idle money seeking investment in first-class mercantile or municipal railroad bonds. These latter are scarce, and prices have advanced somewhat beyond the views of purchasers for the present.

Henry Clews, in his last circular, remarks that in financial circles there is a healthier movement than has been experienced for many months past; and so far as respects those fundamental conditions which mainly affect confidence, the situation of affairs is perhaps somewhat changed since 1869. The expansion of loans by the banks is no doubt due more than is generally supposed to this improvement in confidence, and so far it reflects a more satisfactory condition of things in the country at large. It is been stated, beyond cavil, that the currency derangements and the suspension of specie payments, affairs have now about reached a normal condition, and the general indications of business lead to the conclusion that we are entering on an era of solid and healthful commercial prosperity. This improvement is not attended with any speculative or over-sanguine feature, but, on the contrary, with the adoption of unusually conservative and economical methods of doing business, and with a general reduction of expenditure. A feature which in no small degree contributes to the healthier tone of confidence alluded to, is, within the last three years, a great increase in amount of work has been done in providing increased accommodation for the business of the country, especially in the matter of railways. And it is gratifying to see that production and trade are now extending, so as to give adequate employment to those enlarged facilities. The distrust with which some of our new railroad enterprises were first received is disappearing, with the rapid completion of the works and their already demonstrated necessity to provide for the increasing wants. Indeed, it may be safely affirmed that the confidence of our people is not at all proportioned to the resources of their country; and hence we constantly find enterprises proving successful which, at their inception, were deemed wild speculations.

—Messrs. Jn B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117	117	117
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	112½	112½
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
Golds	110½	110½	110½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6s of 1881	117
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112½
Union Pacific Railroad	85½
Central Pacific Railroad	97
Currency Pacifics	115

—The spirited advance last week in the Wall street market was well maintained to-day, Cleveland and Pittsburgh leading and distancing all the rest of the list, rising nearly ten per cent. since Saturday.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Exchange, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 17, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:30
Q. & H.	98	98	98	98	98	98
Do. Scrip	90	90	90	90	90	90
Wabash	20	20	20	20	20	20
Reading	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Mariposa						
Mich. Cent.	122	122	122	122	122	122
Lake Shore	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
Illinois Cent.			134	134	134	134
Cleve. & Pitts.	117¾	118	122	122	122	122
C. & N. W.	80	80	80	80	80	80
Do. pref.	87	87	87	87	87	87
Rock Island	111½	111½	112	112	112	112
St. Paul	80	80	80	80	80	80
Do. pref.	80½	81	81½	82	82	82
Fd. & Wabash						
Do. pref.						
Ft. Wayne	98½	99	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ohio & Mis.	30	30	30	30	30	30
Chic. & Alton	119		119			
Do. pref.						
R. I. & Pitts.			100			
N. J. Central						
Canton	56	56	56	56	56	56
W. U. Tel.						
Quicksilver	44½	44½	44½	45	45	45
Pacific Mail						
Adams Ex.			42	42		
Wells F. Ex.			49	49		
American Ex.			47½	47½		
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	111

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	64
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	46
Catawissa preferred	46
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	61½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	119
Schuylkill Navigation	13
Reading	

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represents daily at the New York Stock Exchange. Orders executed on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in amount of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 17, 1871.

REMARKS.—The even and unchanged state of the market would seem to preclude the necessity of giving prices in detail. All the leading articles of Pittsburgh manufactures and of imported goods are held in ample supply, and if the evidences on the principal business thoroughfares are to be relied upon, trade is all that could be desired. We cannot, however, omit to make mention of two new features in our market report: The first, lumber, which is held in light stock, both in rough and worked. A prominent dealer reports the following values as follows: Sawed lumber, pine in water, $28@32 per 1,000 feet; pine, square timber, 90@1c per cubic foot; hemlock timber, 70@75c per cubic foot; shingles, pine, $4 50@5 00 per 1,000. Flat boats, 25 feet beam by 100 feet long, are held at $1,000 each. Supply light with only five pair in market. Flour is arriving freely, and the mills and stores are stocked well with all the popular brands, which they hold firmly at previous quotations. Grain is coming in slowly, and holders are not disposed to force it upon the market for sale. Groceries are very firm and a brisk local demand is reported. In the line of bacon and provisions we are reported a better demand, and as the season advances trade increases. Butter is not coming in so freely, and the supply of choice falls short of the demand. Farmers say lack of rain has injured the growth of the pasture, hence a dearth of milk, even a small yield of butter. Eggs continue in abundance and supply, and just now they are as cheap as meat. The local market, in addition to home productions, contains some southern varieties, such as tomatoes, green peas, &c. Prices, however, are steep.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 18, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market remains dull and weak, prices being very unsatisfactory, buyers continue to decline the present prices; on the other hand, sellers refuse to make concessions, so that for some time past the market has exhibited but slight signs of life.

CRUDE.

The rates at present are nominal, as follows: Spot, 19½c; April delivery, 19½c; May, 19½c; June, 19½c, so that to-day we will purchase oil for most any delivery; sellers option all year, 19@c; buyers' option all year, 19½c. We did not learn of a single transaction.

REFINED.

The market was a weak one; there was nothing done worthy of special notice. We quote as follows: Spot, 23½c; April, 23c; May, 23@23½c; June, 24½c; July, 24½c; buyers option all year, 26½c. No sales reported. Buyers refuse to pay present prices.

The Western Union Telegraph Line:

NEW YORK, April 16, closing 10@c better; the market is unchanged and prices nominal; crude in bulk is quoted at 19@c; refined 28@c; sales embrace 17,000 bbls at 23½c; 1,000 bbls each month, June and July, 24½c; Philadelphia delivery is dull and unsettled at 24c; refined for export, 24@24½c; sales embrace 17,000 bbls at 23½@c; May 23½@c; June 24c; July 24½c; Crude 19½c.

OIL CITY, April 17.—Market dull and utterly unquotable.

TITUSVILLE, April 17.—Market quiet and dull at 19c; 50 on spot offered.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 17.—Market quiet and steady at 19½c.

TITUSVILLE, April 17.—The *Herald* says: The market was a shade weaker to-day, but more actively operated than for several days past, though producers and holders of oil are firm as ever, and not offering any large quantity of oil, dealers and speculators are apparently afraid to bid higher. The aggregate of reported transactions reached nearly twenty thousand barrels, at prices ranging about as before quoted, sixty and sixty-two. Considerable excitement existed yesterday caused by a new development on the part of the near interest calculated to create a still greater decline in prices, and though many holders of oil will not sell at the present rates, there seems to be no doubt among the majority of dealers but that a further decline will reach the next few days. The leads are having every time any attempt is made to drive the short interests cover, while the producers remain firm but passive, and still little or nothing. The market closed quiet and weak.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper regular	$2 95
500 bbls upper regular	2 95
1,000 bbls upper regular	3 87½
500 bbls upper regular	3 87½
500 bbls upper regular	3 85
500 upper regular	3 85
500 bbls upper regular	3 85
1,000 bbls upper regular, S. O. 1st to 16th	3 90
2,000 bbls upper regular, S. O. 1st to 6th	3 90
10,000 bbls upper regular, S. O. 1st to 6th	3 90
1,000 bbls lower regular	3 95
1,000 bbls lower regular	3 95
1,000 bbls lower regular	3 95
1,000 bbls lower regular	3 85
1,000 bbls lower regular, S. O., 60 days	3 90
1,000 bbls lower regular, S. O., 90 days	3 90
500 bbls Rosenville	4 00
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 20
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 20

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PARKER'S LANDING, April 17.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; prices unchanged and firm at Saturday's quotations.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The market is dull and quiet; crude nominally 19½c refined 23½c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1 P. M.—Crude 19½c; refined April 23½c bid, 24c asked; sales 1,000 bbls April at 24c; May at 24½c; June and July 24½c; sales 500 bbls cash at this figure.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 5 P. M.—Crude 19½c; refined April 23½c; May 23½c; first half June 23½@24c; June and July 24½c.

NEW YORK, April 17, 5 P. M.—Market dull and slightly weaker; crude nominally 19½c; refined 23½c; sales 5,000 bbls at this figure.

OIL CITY, April 17, 1 P. M.—Market quiet and weak. On lower creek buyers offer $3 55@3 90; holders ask $4 00.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 17, 1 P. M.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; prices unchanged and firm at Saturday's quotations.

TITUSVILLE, April 17.—The well on Church run was pumping eight barrels per hour by actual measurement this morning.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, April 17, 1871.

Fawcetts, Logan & Co., 450 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros., 344 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Triumph Refining Co., 156 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. N. Boyd & Son, 250 bbls refined to Logan, Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Litzer, 247 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....1,307

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbl
Spray Oil Works	288	Model Oil Works	154
Anderson Refinery	90	Crystal Refinery	474
Riverside Oil Works	80	Crystal Refinery	85
Brilliant Oil Works	200	James Wilkins	80
Total			2,822

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

S Heliper to Spray Oil Works, 288 barrels.
Dunning & Young to Model Oil Works, 154 barrels.
Bates & G to Keystone Oil Works, 80 barrels.
Bufkin & G to Macungie & Faber, 200 barrels.
Forsythe Refinery to James Wilkins, 80 barrels.
J. H. Barbour to Crystal Refinery, 85 barrels.
J. H. Barbour to Model Oil Works, 154 barrels.
Lockhart & Frew to Brilliant Oil Works, 220 bbls.
J. Marshall to Brilliant Oil Works, 80 bbls.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 17, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny Stock Yards were 38 cars, or about 760 head. There was also some few cattle on sale from Butler and Washington counties, making in all in the neighborhood of 800 head for this week's market. The number on sale to-day was the head less than the number offered last week, and the general expectations of drovers were that the market to-day, owing to the light supply, and also to the fact that last week's market was a bad one, would be a fair one, but such was not the case. Early in the morning a fair attendance of butchers was on hand, but were not disposed to pay any better prices than those of last week for cattle. Under this influence and feeling the market was a slow one until about 9 o'clock, at which time trade commenced to liven a little, the butchers purchasing more freely and cattle, and at once most all the cattle were sold. Cattle sold to-day at about last week's figures for good to prime cattle, while the medium grade sold at prices a little better than those of last week. This was on account of there being a better quality of cattle on sale to-day than for some time, and but few of the more common grades. The general feeling after demand for fleshy cattle at figures from 6½ to 7½c, than for prime fat cattle, as butchers prefer to have them not so fat, as fat is selling at only 6c, a lb and every lb cut off meat and thrown in for tallow is exactly a loss of whatever quantity of tallow is contained in the same. Butchers say, however, that they prefer buying cattle without a large surplus of fat on them. The market may be summed as follows: Prices of prime fat cattle were about the same as last week; common and medium were brisker and prices a shade better, and not so much inquiry for stock cattle as last week.

Below and arrivals as reported by Mr. S. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and also sales as made by the different drovers:

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

		Cars.
Marks & Bro.	from Chicago	3
Greenawalt & Kahn	from Chicago	3
S. Sharp	from Chicago	2
Trotwald & Haas	from Chicago	3
C. Rothchild	from Chicago	1
L. & J. Shamberg	from Chicago	4
E. Katz	from Chicago	2
M. Verner	from Chicago	1
Huglewood & Blackstock	from Chicago	3
J. Newby	from Chicago	1
S. Lowenstein	from Chicago	1
Troutman & Lobermann	from Chicago	1
Bonne & Bro.	from Indianapolis	2
B. Westhefer	from Orrville, Ohio	1
D. Rudy	from Orrville, Ohio	1
C. H. Myers	from Orrville, Ohio	1
Greenawalt & Kahn	from Wooster, Ohio	1
Prepaid on C. & P. R. R.		2

SALES.

Marks & Bro. 80 Chicago cattle, from $5 40@6.

Greenawalt & Kahn sold 83 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from $6@7 50.

Troutman & Lobermann sold 76 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5 50@7 50.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 105 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5 50@7 50.

C. Rothchild sold 17 head Ohio cattle, $7@7 50.

D. Rudy wholesaled 1 car load Ohio cattle to Seffer & Byer, at 6½c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 104 head Ohio and Illinois cattle at prices ranging from 5¾ to 7½c.

Simon Kaufman sold 15 head Washington county cattle from 5 to 6½c.

Hagelwood & Blackstock sold 61 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from 5½ to 7¾c.

Jacob Unger sold 19 head Chicago cattle from 6¾ to 7¼c.

Jacob Unger sold 5 cattle at prices from 4½ to 6¼c.

E. Katz sold 36 head Chicago cattle from 6½ to 7c.

M. Krauss sold 92 head cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices from $6 25 to $7 20.

Rothchild & Zedgier sold 42 Chicago cattle from $6 25 to $7 25.

Keffer & Ryer sold 48 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $6 60.

Shamberg & Haas sold 35 head Chicago cattle from $5 00 to $6 60.

S. Lowenstein sold 17 Chicago cattle at $6 00 to $7 25.

Jacob Unger sold 2 fresh cows at $55 and $60 each

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was again small not exceeding over 350 or 400 head. The market was about the same as last week, there being scarcely any improvement in prices, although owing to the short supply, the market was more brisk and good sheep sold readily. The weather still continues cold and the butchers will not take hold of clipped sheep until the weather gets warm. Some clipped were sold here to-day, sales of this class are very harder to effect than on wooled. Below find sales &c.:

A. Stanley sold 7 spring lambs at $3 50 ₰ head.

J. Watters sold 67 head of Butler County sheep from $4 in a head to 6c a pound.

P. Schedmantel sold 50 head Butler county sheep at from $3 ₰ head to 6c ₰ head.

Neeley & McMillin sold 90 head sheep at from 6½ to 6¾c ₰ lb.

John Brun sold 126 head good Washington county sheep at prices from 5½@5¾c ₰ lb. (clipped,) and 73 head clipped, on commission, at $2 75 ₰ head.

Hogs.

The number of hogs sold to-day was small, not exceeding 100 head in all, and prices may be quoted in a retail way at from 6½@6¾c.

LOUISVILLE CEMENT.

The Best. The Cheapest.

This Cement has by far the most extensive sale east of the Alleghanies.

Most of the Public Works of the West and South for thirty-five years have been constructed with it.

Through all acknowledged superior strength and quality the Manufacturers are determined to put it in the principal markets at prices to compete with inferior brands.

It takes more Sand than any other Cement, and is cheap enough in Pittsburgh for anyone to use in the foundations of good buildings.

For sale at Reduced Figures, by

LAING & M'KALLIP, 247 Liberty street.

J. B. CANFIELD, 111 First avenue.

W. W. WALLACE, 319 Liberty street.

TTha

NO MORE WEAK NERVES.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is projected expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering from Weak Nerves with Indigestion, &c. There is no cure for those who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few days by strengthening the Nerves, enriching the Circulation, restoring Digestion, giving Strength, normal action and vitality, (healing those who may have been confined for years to their rooms so invalids to again become active members of all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to commend itself to your judgment. It is a slightly tonic-stimulating bath and splendid appetizer; it free the system from all impurities, and carries the generative and digestive action to a normal healthy state. Nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar. TTha

The Dollar Savings Bank, HAS REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BANK BUILDING, No. 124 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH

James Prescott & Sons, Chimney Sweeps,

Attend to Setting Grates, Putting on Chimney Tops and Building Fire-blocking, and we have also a Mastic Cooking Range, the very best in the market, and all work warranted and done promptly. All orders left at Toll House at the Suspension Bridge, or at the residence,

No. 12 Isabella Street, Allegheny City.

SEED POTATOES

LAKE SHORE SEED PEACHBLOW.

Selected for Planting. Price $2 50 per Bushel.

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾.

NEW YORK, April 17—P. M.

MONEY.

There was a little more inquiry for money. At the close the ruling rate was 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 110¾, sold down to 110⅝, late in the day advanced to 111, and closed at 110¾. Loans were made at 1, 2@3 ₰ cent. Clearings $24,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Opened strong from the closing quotations of Saturday. At the close the market was strong and higher.

Coupons, 1881	117	5-20s, 1867
5-20s, 1862	113½	5-20s, 1868
5-20s, 1864	113½	10-40s
5-20s, 1865	113½	Currency 6s

STATE SECURITIES

Dull in everything except Tennessees and new South Carolinas, which were very active, the former advancing 3 to 5c.

Missouris	98	Virginias, old
Tennessees, old	66½	North Carolinas, old
Tennessees, new	66½	North Carolinas, new
Virginias, new	72	

STOCKS

Brisant and higher. The features have been Pittsburgh, New York Central, Lake Shore and Ohio. Pittsburgh sold up to 128 on rumors of a scrip dividend of 80 per cent. and a lease to the Pennsylvania Central. Dealings, also, were prominent in N. St. Paul and Union Pacific. Among the miscellaneous stocks Pacific Mail was the feature, advancing to 47¾, with large dealings. New York Central and Hudson stock and certificates are strong in anticipation of the early adjournment of the Albany Legislature. Adams Express was strong, selling up to 48. Western Union was steady, selling up to 78. Wells, Fargo & Co. were depressed, selling down to 49. Quicksilver ..... 44¾ Northwestern Pref'd 87½
Rock Island, ex. div ..... 111½ Pacific Mail 46¾
Maripposa ..... 11 St. Paul 80
Preferred ..... 11 Preferred 81½
Wells Fargo Express ..... 49 Wabash 20
Adams Express ..... 48½ Preferred 30
United States Express ..... 47¾ Fort Wayne 98½
Pacific Mail ..... 47¾ Terre Haute 15
New York Central ..... 99½ Preferred 30
New York Cent. Scrip ..... 87½ Chicago and Alton 119
Erie ..... 20¾ Preferred 118½
Preferred ..... 41 Ohio and Mississippi 30
Harlem ..... 127½ Cleve., Col. and Cin. 90
Preferred ..... 128½ Burlington and Quincy 119
Reading ..... 108½ Lake Shore 116½
Michigan Central ..... 121½ Illinois Central 134
Cleveland and Pitt'sb ..... 120½ Union Pacific 31½
Northwestern 80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 17, 1871.

FLOUR—Firm and quiet

WHEAT—No. 2 spring easier, closing at 81 20½ cash; this afternoon steady at 81 20@81 21.

CORN—No. 2 nutted quiet and 1@2c lower at 54½@54¾c for fresh, and 52½@53c for regular receipts; this after noon quiet and steady at 52½@52¾c.

OATS—No. 2 dull at 36c.

RYE—No. 2 quiet at 80½c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull at 80@90c.

HIGHWINES—Easier at 86½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and irregular; mess pork closed at 18 75@19 00 cash. Lard 10@10½c. Meats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet at $5 00@5 60; receipts 730; shipments 1,200.

CATTLE—Moderately active and 10c higher at $5 75@6 55.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands 16½c. Flour dull and a shade lower; superfine western and State $5 10@5 40; common to fair extra $5 45@6 00; good to choice $6 05@6 15; white wheat extra western $6 20@6 40; choice do $6 45@6 75; St. Louis $6 75@9 00. Rye flour $4 40@5 25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower; No. 2 Chicago spring at 91½@91¾c; No. 3 do at 87½c; winter red western $1 37½@1 40; amber do $1 42½@1 43; white western $1 50. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn steady; mixed western 58@59c; yellow western 59@60c; white western 60@61c. Oats quiet and steady; western and Ohio 65@66c; Pitt and Canada 70@71c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer; mess $19 25@19 50; new mess $19 75@20 00; extra prime $18 50@19 00. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard heavy; prime steam 10 11-16@10 11-16c; kettle 11@11½c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

LATER.—Flour firm at $6 45@6 70 for shipping extras; $6 75@7 00 for family and amber $7 00@7 05. Corn 65@66c. Lard firmer; May 10 11-16c. Pork $19 87½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Cotton goods in this market is not quite so active as last week, yet prices do not vary materially. Grey drills continue firm and unchanged, and Augusta 34 do to 35c; fancy prints are in steady request and firm. Ginghams are in fair demand, the more popular makes of fancy prints are held at 10@c for next season's delivery. Woolens are in fair request for the season, and are saleable at 11@12½c for doeskins. The stock of Cassimeres, Satinets and Tweeds, such as Pacific, are still saleable at 14@15c for choice styles. Worsted coatings are in moderate request, and offered at reduced prices. Pacific percale shirtings are steady and in request at 22c; mous de laines in moderate demand at 30@32½c for choice styles. Cotton flannels are steady and in request at 22½c. Heavy brown drills are in fair request at 15½c for 4-4 and 13½c for 3-4. Bleached goods are dull. New York mills 16c; Wamsutta 20c, and Red Bank 18c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 17.—With fine cool weather and a light run of stock, the cattle market opened much as usual, and of beeves 5,500, with 2,000 to-day, 74 cars at Ono Hundredth street, 61 at West Forty-fourth street. Commissioners' market improved from the beginning. Trade strong at fully the rates of last Monday, or rather higher. Yesterday's sales were not as good. There is nothing left. The range was 12@15 cents, with a good average quality. One hundred Illinois steers, 1,256 pounds, at 14½c; one hundred 1,226 pounds alike 7½c, live weight; 40 Ohio steers, 1,274 lbs, 60 Illinois 7¼ ewt. at 12½@14½c. The market averaged 13½c.

Sheep.—Receipts 15,000, with 4,500 to-day. Trade very good, all sold, and prices 1@2c better, wool sheep selling at 6@6¾c; Illinois and Kentucky Canada wool sheep of 146 lbs went at 8½c; a car of 96 lbs clipped at 5½c; a car of 98 lbs Ohio at 5½c; clipped sheep of 100 lbs sold at 5@5½c.

Hogs.—Receipts 9,600 for the week and 3,200 to-day. After declining he during the week they have now recovered the decline, ruling at 6¼@6¾c for live, and 8¼@8¾c for dressed.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling 16c. Flour dull and drooping; family $6 30@6 45. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 red $1 30@1 31. Corn firm and in good demand at 56c. Oats steady at 36@36½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar firm at 8½@9c. Molasses unchanged. Linseed oil active and advanced to 81@81 02. Lard oil quiet and unchanged at 90c. Lard dull and lower at 9½c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese steady, new factory 16c. Unscreened dull and declined to $2 50@3 00. Pork dull and drooping; offered at 19 00.

SALES.

Marks & Bro. 80 Chicago cattle, from $5 40@6.

Greenawalt & Kahn sold 83 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from $6@7 50.

Troutman & Lobermann sold 76 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5 50@7 50.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 105 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5 50@7 50.

Carr & McAllister sold 39 cattle, 18 from Chicago, 21 from Ohio, at prices from 6¼@6¾c.

J. Rothchild sold 17 head Ohio cattle, $7@7 50.

D. Rudy wholesaled 1 car load Ohio cattle to Seffer & Byer, at 6½c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 104 head Ohio and Illinois cattle at prices ranging from 5¾ to 7½c.

Simon Kaufman sold 15 head Washington county cattle from 5 to 6½c.

Hagelwood & Blackstock sold 61 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from 5½ to 7¾c.

Jacob Neely sold 19 head Chicago cattle from 6¾ to 7¼c.

Jacob Unger sold 5 cattle at prices from 4½ to 6¼c.

E. Katz sold 36 head Chicago cattle from 6½ to 7c.

M. Krauss sold 92 head cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices from $6 25 to $7 20.

Rothchild & Zedgier sold 42 Chicago cattle from $6 25 to $7 25.

Keffer & Ryer sold 48 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $6 60.

Shamberg & Haas sold 35 head Chicago cattle from $5 00 to $6 60.

S. Lowenstein sold 17 Chicago cattle at $6 00 to $7 25.

Jacob Unger sold 2 fresh cows at $55 and $60 each

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was again small not exceeding over 350 or 400 head. The market was about the same as last week, there being scarcely any improvement in prices, although owing to the short supply, the market was more brisk and good sheep sold readily. The weather still continues cold and the butchers will not take hold of clipped sheep until the weather gets warm. Some clipped were sold here to-day, sales of this class are very harder to effect than on wooled. Below find sales &c.:

A. Stanley sold 7 spring lambs at $3 50 ₰ head.

J. Watters sold 67 head of Butler County sheep from $4 in a head to 6c a pound.

P. Schedmantel sold 50 head Butler county sheep at from $3 ₰ head to 6c ₰ head.

Neeley & McMillin sold 90 head sheep at from 6½ to 6¾c ₰ lb.

John Brun sold 126 head good Washington county sheep at prices from 5½@5¾c ₰ lb. (clipped,) and 73 head clipped, on commission, at $2 75 ₰ head.

Hogs.

The number of hogs sold to-day was small, not exceeding 100 head in all, and prices may be quoted in a retail way at from 6½@6¾c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 17.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and 1c higher; amber Michigan $1 45, No. 1 red Wabash $1 42, No. 2 do $1 38, No. 3 do $1 34, rejected $1 25, No. 2 red do 95½c; yellow 59½c; Michigan 58c; white 62c. Oats dull but unchanged at 36½c. Rye 76½c. Michigan 57½c. Lake freights to Buffalo 3c; Oswego 6¾c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Flour and wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm; white 58@59c; yellow 57@58c. Oats 54c. Mess pork quiet at $20 50. Bacon shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12½c; hams 15@17½c. Lard 12½c. Whisky dull at 91½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Flour steady; spring wheat extra family $7@7 25. Wheat steady; red western $1 61@1 62. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; yellow western 75@76c; yellow 78c. Oats dull but unchanged. Provisions dull and drooping. Mess pork $18@18 50.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—Flour firm; XX spring $5 50@6 70. Wheat firm; No. 1 $1 34. No. 2 $1 21. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 at 37½c. Corn dull; No. 2 at 52½c. Rye quiet and nominal; No. 1 80@80½c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and drooping; mess pork $18@18 50.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 17.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and drooping; extra $1 55; No. 1 $1 52. Oats steady at 36@37c. Potatoes dull but unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—Cotton—demand light but held firm at 14½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Cotton steady at 14@14½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 17.—Cotton quiet at 14c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, April 17.—Cotton quiet at 14½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, April 17.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 13½c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Wyoming	April 19	Liverpool.
Cuba	April 19	Liverpool.
Parthia	April 20	Liverpool.
Britannia	April 22	Liverpool.
Pereire	April 22	France.
China	April 22	Liverpool.
Minnesota	April 25	Liverpool.
Europa	April 29	Glasgow.
Batavia	April 29	Liverpool.
Seneca	May 2	Liverpool.
Idaho	May 3	Liverpool.
Algeria	May 6	Liverpool.
Manhattan	May 6	Liverpool.
India	May 6	Liverpool.
Ville du Paris	May 6	France.
Java	May 10	Liverpool.
Nevada	May 10	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	May 13	Liverpool.
Columbia	May 13	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., April 17, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 1:30 P. M. Passed up: Granite State at 3 P. M. and Juniata at 4 P. M. River falling; clear and pleasant. H.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boughter	Elizabeth.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Argosy	Fawcett	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Morgantown.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Boughter	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Hemphill	Geneva.
Argosy	Goodwin	Wheeling.

Monongahela three feet ten inches and stationary.

This Day's Packets.

Geneva	U. S. mail line	A. M. 5 P. M.
Jennie Rhea, Jr.	Brownsville	10 A. M.
Pittsburgh	Fisher	10 A. M.

Boats Announced.

St. Paul	Rovert and barges	April 18.
St. Peter	Wild Duck	Anawalt, April 18.
Nashville	Brill	Cox, April 22.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet ten inches and about stationary. The weather was cool. Trade on the landing was fair, with moderate shipments.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Brilliant for attentions. Jones.

THE steamer Argosy, Capt. Goodwin, left for, Wheeling with a fair trip.

THE powerful towboat Rover has the principal portion of her cargo on board and will have dispatch for St. Louis.

ALL persons having claims against the towboat Lark, also those indebted, are requested to make immediate settlement. See advertisement.

THE fine tow-boat Wild Duck, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, is announced for St. Lou

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Ku-Klux Bill in Conference.

Anniversary of Emancipation—Gen. Fry to Have a Position—Consolidation of Ohio Revenue Districts, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1871.

Schenck-Campbell Contest.

The question of extending the time for taking testimony in the Schenck-Campbell contested election came up to-day in Committee, and it was decided to take no action upon the petition till the test of next session. Col. Campbell appeared before the committee with certified statements from the officers of election at Hamilton, showing that in the precinct where it was alleged Peter Schwab had stuffed or bribed was less than the number polled by Vallandigham, and that the same was true of the city of Hamilton.

General Fry to Have a Place.

Upon consideration of the circumstances attending the removal of General Fry, of Kentucky, his friends applied to the President for an appointment for him, and received assurances that it would be given. The position to be placed at his disposal was not indicated.

New Argument in Favor of Civil Service Reform.

Representative Peck, of Ohio, to-day visited the Department and demanded that the several changes in the Toledo offices should be made in accordance with his recommendations. He affirmed it as his intent to remove, and stoutly insisted that his wishes should be heeded.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

It has been definitely decided to consolidate the Third and Fourth Southern Ohio revenue districts, and place Supervisor Dwyer in charge. Indiana will, however, be detached, and will hereafter form an independent district. Senator Morton will have the selection of a supervisor for his State.

The Anniversary of General Emancipation

Was celebrated here with much enthusiasm by the negroes of the District. A number of whites also participated. Emancipation day for the District will be observed on Wednesday.

The Ku-Klux Conference Committee

Held a protracted session to-night, but arrived at no harmonious conclusion. The Senate receded from its proposition to revive the iron-clad oath in its application to jurors, but insisted on Sherman's amendment, providing that damages occasioned by Ku-Klux outrages should be assessed upon counties where they occur. The House committee take the ground that the proposition should be stricken out, as it is a measure entirely beyond the Constitution, and is anathema to quarreling upon the part of community in time of peace. The Committee will have another meeting to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1871.

ANNIVERSARY.

The colored people of the District of Columbia today celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves by a mass meeting and procession. As the procession in the line of march approached the Executive mansion, the President came out and stood upon the portico, and was loudly cheered.

ADJOURNMENT.

An effort will be made by members of both houses to adjourn the session to-morrow. Vice-President Colfax and family left Washington to-day for their home in the West.

It is officially stated by several Senators that the President will convene the Senate in Executive session about the 15th of May, for which time, it is supposed, the Joint High Commission will have concluded their labors.

POLITICAL.

The General Republican Committee of the District of Columbia waited upon the President to-day, and presented the resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention, held on the 3d instant, favoring Frederick Douglass as Secretary of the new government, in favor of the appointment of Frederick Douglass as Secretary of the new government, if a vacancy occurs by the election of General Chipman to Congress.

GEN. SPINNER

Has recovered from his late serious illness. He has been tendered the South American Mission, with the view of recruiting his health, but declined. The suggestion was subsequently made by the President and concurred in by Secretary Boutwell and other members of the Cabinet that he proceed to Europe in advice in Europe in connection with the new loan would be of great value to the government. Accordingly, Gen. Spinner will start for Europe on that business, intending to be absent several months, and will visit the principal cities, including London, Frankfort on the Main, Vienna and Berlin. He will leave this country towards the last of the present month. Assistant Secretary Richardson will also visit Europe on similar business after the new bonds shall have been prepared.

DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic members of Congress met again in caucus to-night; but the committee to prepare an address not being ready to report, the caucus adjourned over to-morrow night; but if Congress should adjourn to-morrow, the caucus will meet immediately after the termination of the session.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three hundred Cuban insurgents, who invaded the jurisdiction of Remideos from Moron, had an engagement with the Government troops, and were defeated with a loss of thirty killed.

The billiard match between Frank Parker, of Chicago, and Cyrille Dion, of Montreal, for the championship of America, will be played in Chicago on the 26th inst.

The death of Judge Thos. A. Marshall Sunday night, was appropriately announced in the courts of Louisville yesterday, and received with various marks of respect for the deceased. He was one of the most distinguished jurists in Kentucky—had been for nearly forty years in public life, twenty-two as Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

A well informed and prominent coal operator in Pottsville, Pa., stated last night that the present coal difficulty was no doubt ended, and that the speedy resumption of mining would be the result.

Dr. E. A. Clark, professor of surgery and surgical anatomy in the Missouri medical college, and late resident physician in the St. Louis city hospital, who left a day or two ago for Europe, died suddenly yesterday, at the residence of his father, in Paris, Illinois.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, April 17.—The two per cent. tax levy bill was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly this evening, 63 to 55, all the Republicans in the negative except Winans. The bill to reorganize and consolidate government of the city of New York passed to a third reading, 64 to 52.

CRIME.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—A murderous affray between Jacob A. Lust and his son Peter, aged seventeen, took place Saturday. The parties reside east of Circleville, in which the son cut the father in the back with an axe, severing the spinal cord. The boy says the father was drunk and struck him first with the axe.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 17.—George Applewhite, one of the most desperate outlaws of Robinson county, was killed by a party of citizens yesterday.

FIRES.

Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—Fire this morning burned three buildings on Fifth street, between Main and Delaware, and damaged Frank's Hall and adjoining buildings. Loss over $20,000.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—River fifteen and a half feet and falling. Arrived—R. H. Hudson, Wheeling; Alaska, New Orleans; Jas. Guthrie, Pittsburg; Liberty No. 4, St. Louis. Departed—Allegheny Belle, Liberty No. 4, Pittsburgh.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; John Kyle, New Orleans; Nile, Kansas City; Gen. Anderson and barges, Cairo; Storm No. 3 and barges, Illinois river. Departed—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Marmaduke, St. Paul; Petrel and barges, Island No. 8. River falling pretty fast. Weather clear and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—The river has fallen three inches, with four feet four in the chute, and six feet six in the canal. Cloudy and warm. Business is dull. Arrived—Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Anna, St. Louis; Glasgow, Arkansas river. Departed—Anna and Glasgow, Cincinnati; Capitol City, St. Louis. The Antelope broke her T head coming through the canal last night; she repaired and left for Ashland to-night. The Petrel returns to Pomeroy to-morrow. The Capitol City, now plying between Cairo and Missouri river trade, took out the hull for a new boat, to be completed at St. Louis, for the same trade. August Miller, a deck passenger on the Cincinnati boat, last night, had eighteen silver watches stolen by two negro deck hands. One of the watches were found in one of the negro's berths; the rest are still missing. The thieves are in prison.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 17.—Port list to-day: Idlewild, Evansville packet, 9 P. M.; John R, 9 P. M.; John S, for St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Lydia Howell, Columbus to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Grand Tower, Cincinnati, 5 P. M.; Wm. T. Gilmore, St. Louis to Cairo, 5 A. M.; Wild Cat, Pittsburgh to Cairo, 5 A. M.; Alice Dean, Memphis to Cincinnati, 8 A. M.; Tamaha Howard, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Continental, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Atlantic, Cairo to New Orleans, 11 A. M.; City of Cairo, Memphis to New Orleans, 8 P. M. River rose ten inches. Clear; mercury 70.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 17.—Weather cloudy and warm; mercury 75. River fallen sixteen inches. Port list: Down—Camilla, 7 P. M.; Emperor, 8 P. M.; Susie Silver, 11 P. M.; Sunday Morning, 4 A. M.; Mary Ann and Lookout, 9 A. M.; Katie P. Kountz and Pink Varble, 1 P. M.; Kate Putnam, 2 P. M.; Silver Moon, 2 P. M.; Mary Ament, 4 P. M.; Quicksteel and Tip-Top, 6 P. M.; W. Thomas, 8 P. M.; Leclaire, 11 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 8 A. M.; Florence Lee, 8 A. M.; Kilgour, 9 A. M.; Lookout, 9 A. M.; Tarascon and Fayette, 10 A. M.; Mary Ament, 5 A. M. Boats are generally well loaded, and business very animated.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—Weather clear; mercury 75. River falling steadily. Arrived—Legal Tender, White river; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis; Memphis, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle Memphis, St. Louis; St. Marys, Mary Houston and Mollie Ebert, New Orleans; Nightingale, Arkansas river; Arkansas, Lockwood and Lady Lee, Red river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 17.—Down—Palmer, at 12 last night; Fargood, 3 A. M.; Rapide and Importer, 8 A. M. Up—Belle Lee, 1 P. M.; Shannon, 5 P. M. Warm and clear. River stationary.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Departed Sunday—Virginia, Lonisville. Arrived—City of Alton, St. Louis.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Letter from Trunkeyville.

Spouting Well on Church Run—The Cranberry Oil Field—Petroleum Prospects, &c., &c.

LETTER FROM TRUNKEYVILLE.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TRUNKEYVILLE, PA., April 17, 1871.

An almost entire absence of news items makes it difficult to produce a readable letter at this stage of the game. The interest manifested here during last summer and fall is rapidly losing its significance, and everything moves slowly along without any important transactions occurring to relieve the monotony.

The decrease in the production has not been so noticeable during the past month as during the month of February, the use of the patent gas pumps keeping up the production to some extent. The introduction of these pumps into this section caused quite a sensation among some of our best operators. As they are only used on territory that is about played out, they claimed that those using them were rushing the season, and that they would forget that fact in three here sooner than was advisable; but the majority did not look at it in this light, and consequently about every other well has one in operation.

There are several wells going down in this vicinity, but the chances for finding paying wells are somewhat meagre. The Economites have struck a few barrels on the Pennsylvania side of the river, about two miles from here. They have two other wells rapidly approaching completion, which will be tested in a few days.

The shipments for last month will foot up a total of twenty thousand barrels.

Some parties are putting a pipe from Garland, on the Philadelphia and Erie railway, to Fagundus. This make seven pipes into this place, and judging from present indications, this will be the end of pipe investment, to say the least. The Virginia pipe now being laid is a large one, and Fagundus will be a decided improvement on the old plan, and if the demand holds out it will be a success, financially speaking.

SCRIBBLASS.

The new well of Redfield & King, on lease No. 12½, McMillan farm, is producing seventy-five barrels per day, and increasing. There is considerable activity, both on the McMillan and Philadelphia and Boston leases. Quite a number of new rigs are going up, and several wells are expected to be tested within a couple of weeks.

PETROLEUM PROSPECTS.

[From the Oil City Register.]

We have before stated that petroleum prospects for 1871 were not so promising as we could desire. In some general respects this is the case. Yet late developments promise to have a favorable effect on the same, and the hopes of producers are not at present what heightened. This will be better understood when it is taken into consideration that the present petroleum supply is obtained from a large number of wells, ranging from 10 barrels per day to barrels each per day. The number of producing wells averaging over fifty barrels per day production are not numerous. The difference in the cost of producing ten barrel and an hundred barrel well, is hardly appreciable. The ten barrel wells, it being more understood, are pumped continuously, similar to the larger wells. The smaller wells are only pumped by "heads," that is, once or twice a day for from three to four hours, the oil being allowed to accumulate a head, which is pumped off in a short time. The present prospect is favorable for a maintenance of the full average of wells, years daily production, and possibly its increase, by a far less number of wells, yielding greater average, will lessen the general cost of production, and an equalized average of the general business will result.

The recent sinking of a hundred barrel well on the Milton farm, near Oil City, and the prospect of opening up a large extent of highly productive oil territory, is fair, if not almost a certainty, that although lower prices may rule, the large increase from this and other equally as promising oil fields, will lessen the cost of production in the future.

With the resumption of the German interior lines of transportation after the use of general commerce, will come a rapid decrease of the above now held in all their seaport cities. If this is done, the export demand for 1871 will show no falling off whatever.

Taking this view of the case, operators will have fair seasons, though not as profitable probably as some previous ones. Meantime, economy should spare no pains to lessen the cost of production. With the present large average of wells, low prices cannot be maintained for any great length of time. At present cost of operating, five dollars per barrel for oil at the wells is a fair remunerative rate, pays working expenses, and leaves a reasonable margin for the investment. Twenty cents and upward below four dollars the producing business is not a profitable one. To lessen the cost of drilling, working of oil wells, is therefore a necessity with all who are engaged in petroleum development. We cannot too strongly indicate the best mode of doing this, but the experience of operators themselves will furnish the necessary remedy.

The creation of a market in the oil region for the daily supply of crude oil would be a decided gain for all engaged in the business. The best way to do this would be to refine the oil at the point of production. Transportation to all principal points of the country, ample in all respects is furnished by the railroads centering in the oil region. The sending of our crude oil to other parts to be refined seems to us in the highest degree unwise.

All things should be brought to bear that will have any influence in permanently locating the refining interest in the oil region. The advantages resulting therefrom to both producer and refiner, would be very great and mutual, could the same be obtained and a great expense saved in its handling.

Putting aside all its general bearings the outlook for the season is far from unpromising, and we look for a good average year for the general business, and a corresponding growth and increase of the general prosperity.

SPOUTING WELL ON CHURCH RUN.

The Titusville *Herald* of Saturday says: The new flowing well on Kerr farm, Church run, was drilled six feet deeper yesterday, the boiler having been moved about forty feet up the hill, to prevent any danger of the fire igniting the oil on tap. It continued to spout at intervals of about an hour, with, some think, the same force that it did yesterday. A tank has been put in position, and the well can be more accurately rated during the next twenty-four hours. It is thought to produce in the neighborhood of about thirty barrels per day. A large number of visitors were coming and going all day, and most of them waited to see it spout one spout. It has already considerably benefited the adjoining territory, and given operators more confidence.

BINGHAM CANON.

The Main street of Bingham canon commences five miles from the business centre, and is about fifty feet in width, on an average, and points for almost every point of the compass. When leaving Salt Lake City for Bingham, you keep a southwest course, and the road leading to the town of Bingham you find the street running directly north and south, and Bingham canon is the only place in Utah where placer mining has been carried on. Some parties here are taking out from thirty to thirty-five dollars to the day. Over one million of dollars in gold has been taken out of Bingham gulch within six years, and the mines of Bingham are in a quartzite formation, and are large, continuous veins, that will take years to work out. The houses of Bingham are mostly built of logs and one story high. You find them scattered in almost every style of architecture, from Corinthian to the latest modernized fashion, and every sport signs as follows: *Wasan Dance Erey Bodyevan, &c., &c.*, and some of these are quite fashionable, among them the Bingham House, which, by the way, is an excellent hotel for a mining camp, and charges here about $4 in course of erection. There are two stores that do a very good business, also a saw-mill and smelting furnace, and another smelter in course of erection. Every person seems merry here, from the post-boy, Joe Goddard, to the proprietor, Mr. Wilkins, all seem to enjoy life, and appear to be happy. The beautiful stream that rinoles through the centre of the principal street of Bingham. Your correspondent has been fully initiated into the ways of the miners of Bingham. Last Saturday evening I made the acquaintance of an old miner from Pennsylvania, who invited me to take a walk, which invitation was accepted, and in crossing the principal stream of the canon on a log, my guide, being a little under the influence of *spiritus frumenti*, got his arms stretched and I followed. He then impudently inquired if my boots would hold water. I got through all right, however, and was shortly afterwards invited in charge by another Pennsylvanian who brought me to a dance in a house that was extended for a hotel, and which was being inaugurated. There I beheld the stormy miner and buxom lass tripping the light fantastic toe to the music of a pair of violins. My invitation, however, was not complete until the following day, when, after a short ride with a party, the carriage upset and spilled us out without hurting any one.

To show you how coolly things are taken in this country, while your correspondent was lying at the bottom of the Territorial Creek, Captain Jinks, with his imperturbable spirit, placidly inquired if *the bottle was safe*, but thinking for a moment of our bruises and sprains.

A stage runs daily from Salt Lake City to Bingham; also a horse car, which runs from the mines and in active operation here, throwing out large quantities of ore, which tons of which are sold upon the dump, whilst a large portion of it is hauled to Salt Lake City, and then shipped east by the Union Pacific Railroad.

W. V. D.

STATE NEWS.

Rev. Basil A. Shorb, pastor of the Catholic church at Bowmansdale, Adams county, died on the 4th inst, aged sixty-one years.

The Harrisburg Passenger Railway last year received just $1 cent more than it paid out.

Dr. Elias Ford, for ten years past a member of the Philadelphia Board of Health, and for the three past years its President, died on Friday.

At Mt. Joy, last Thursday, Caroline Martin was run over by the Pacific Express, and died in fifteen minutes.

Mr. Joseph Morer was recently found dead in the road near Centreville, Crawford county. When found a faithful dog was guarding its master's remains.

There lives at Pine Run, Lycoming county, a youth of eighteen, who is six feet nine inches tall, and weighs 250 pounds.

The carriages, *sans* carriages, etc., thus far purchased for the Philadelphia paid fire department have cost $97,664 28.

The chicken cholera is very prevalent in some parts of Bucks county.

The national convention and exhibition of photographers will be held at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, commencing on Tuesday, June 6th.

The publishers of the Brookville *Republican* announce that they have purchased a power press, and intend to enlarge and improve their paper in a few weeks.

A copy of West's painting, "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," has been presented to Swarthmore College by Alfred D. Jessup, Esq.

It is rumored that a poor Irish lady of Towanda has fallen heiress to a fortune of $50,000, from relatives or friends in Ireland.

Susquehanna shad are a dollar a pair in Harrisburg.

A vinegar factory company at Homer have failed with liabilities of $40,000.

The first annual reunion of "Battery B," First Artillery, P. R. V. C., will be held at Mt. Jackson, Pa., on Wednesday, April 26, 1871. Annual oration by James A. Gardiner.

Information is wanted of James Taylor, an insane man, aged about fifty-six years, about five feet eight inches in height, had rather long hair, partly gray, wore brown coat, gray pants and soft black hat. Said Taylor is wandering from Hillsville, Lawrence county, Pa., on Friday, March 31st, ult. Direct information to Mr. Wm. Taylor, Hillsville, Lawrence county, Pa.

Stephen Colwell, who died at Weymouth, N. J., a few weeks ago, bequeathed an exceedingly valuable library of 8,000 volumes to the University of Pennsylvania. He gave the institution $5,000 for the use of the Professorship of Social Science.

Col. J. Ross Snowden has been requested by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania to prepare for the centennial celebration, in 1876, a history of the U. S. paper upon the precise time, place and incidents of the organization of the Department of Interior, which has been purchased or leased.

The wells on the Milton farm are actually yielding 110 barrels per day, and increasing, and leases on that farm command fabulous prices, but Mr. Milton has decided not to sell or lease any more territory, stating that he "does not want the rest of his farm spoiled for farming purposes until what he has leased is developed."

A large number of wells have been commenced in the immediate vicinity of Mud Run, Bucks county, and a number have been completed, it was said, but instead of being killed, as it would have been expected, it was but slightly injured about the head. Its parents heard the fall and rushed to the yard, but instead of finding it mangled and lifeless, it was sitting up and laughing. The escape was truly remarkable.

The Fulton *Democrat* makes the announcement that anthracite coal has been discovered in Fulton county. It says: "The other day Daniel Lake, Esq., placed before us a quantity of anthracite taken from a vein discovered in Mellott's Gap, in Sideling Hill, which, judging from the specimen before us, is said to be of a very superior quality, would lead to rich results. The vein is seven feet by forty inches, and is to be opened on the Pennsylvania & Ohio road. If some future day be the nucleus that will fill the bill of those that indulge in the wildest Utopian dreams."

The Greenville *Argus* states that there is a fair prospect of raising the $20,000 necessary to locate Thiel College at that point. The committee have met with better success in procuring subscriptions than was at first anticipated, and they therefore feel confident that the necessary amount will be raised.

The Wallace sisters' troupe received an addition to its number while performing in Johnstown, Mrs. Vilia (Agnes Wallace) gave birth to a daughter.

The C. D. Hess & Co. English Opera combination are announced to sing in Titusville on the 28th and 29th inst.

Conrad Steeler, a German aged about sixty years, committed suicide in Erie county on Wednesday last, by hanging himself to a tree. The family with whom he had been living had the body laid in an old log shanty, before any of the neighbors were invited their house for the purpose of having the funeral services read.

The Johnstown correspondent of the *Ebensburg Alleghanian* writes: "I was shown this week two pieces of dress goods, one of which was a strip torn from the silk dress in which the first wife of a prominent citizen of this place was shrouded at her burial, twenty-four years ago, and which I am told, preserved the remains of his second wife, who was interred fifteen years ago. Both silk and cloth were as strong as the day they were manufactured, the silk retaining its bright colors and general fappearance. The cloth had originally been blue, but had faded to a dark brown, although its texture was as strong as ever. The gentleman spoken of removed the remains of his two wives from the old Union to Sandy Vale Cemetery, and on exhuming the bodies, found the silk and cloth were perfect as above stated, although within them was contained but dust and bones."

The body of a man apparently fifty years of age, was found in one of the water tanks at the shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in Scranton on Wednesday. It was far advanced in decomposition, and no one could furnish a clue to its identity. The hands in the shops had been drinking water from the tank all the time.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods—William Semple, Allegheny.
Notice to Shippers—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.
$100 Reward—James Blackmore.
Drug Store for Sale—R. F. Sellers & Co.
Property for Sale—Jacob Morgan.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Oil and Charters Railway Company.
Roadsliding—Glass and Queensware Jobbers.
Situation Wanted—Box 485, Pittsburgh.
Situation Wanted—Henry Heckmann.
Notice—Shoe-makers and Lasters—Little Rock Bridge Co.
Building Lots for Sale—John Hall, Jr.
Agents Wanted—J. H. C. Allegheny city.
Meeting—Colored Republicans.
City Hall—St. Bridget's Church Fair.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Holt.
Fifth Avenue Opera House—Gaiete Comique Troupe of Specialties.
French Clocks—R. E. Breed & Co.
Pianos and Organs—Charlotte Blume.
Banner Baking Powder—James H. Lippincott.
Masonic Hall—Prof. J. M. Macallister, April 17.
Wood Sawing Machines—John Biggert & Son.
Trustee's Sale—A. McIlwaine.
French Clocks—R. E. Breed & Co.
Organs—Charlotte Blume.
Hand Saws—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Silver Plate—R. E. Breed & Co.
Rubber Boots—Thomas & Bro.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Large Lot of Merchandise Broken—J. J. Bender & Co.
Ledgers Wanted—181 First avenue.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Somers & Co.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Reynolds & McCaffrey.
Lightning Rods—Fricke & Wood.
Iron and Wood Working Machinery—M. B. Coehran.
Furniture—J. W. Sewall & Son.
Rheumatic Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Spirits and Sperm Goods—J. Rodgers, Jr.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Lace Leather—Hamilton, Jones & Robertson & Son.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation
New Goods—Mellor, Dickson & Co.
Boots and Gaiters—F. A. Kouold & Co.
Information Wanted—Bellas—Mellon.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Asthma Remedy—Jonas Whitcomb's.
Commission Merchant—R. W. McConnell.
Table Damask—John H. Brown, 215 Church street, New York.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.

List of Unmailable Letters, April 17, 1871.

Brisco, Mrs. Charlotte, Oil City, Pa.
Burke, Russell W., New York
Haskill, J. G., Lawrence, Kan.
Gooch, Charles, Cincinnati, O.
Hodge, Miss Addie, Chicago, Ill.
Howland, Miss Annie, Girard, Pa.
Overseers of the Poor, Blairsville, Pa.
Peffer, George, Canton, O.
Roth, Miss Mollie, Prospect, Pa.
Schilling & Herbick, Canton, Pa.
Schoen & Co., Canton, Wisconsin
Zuzyello, C., Oil City, Pa.

CITY MATTERS.

Painful Accident.

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, Frank Welsh was seriously injured by being run over by car No. 56, on the Citizens' Passenger Railway, near the corner of Twelfth street and Penn avenue. He had entered the car about two squares from where the accident occurred, and stood on the rear platform, when the conductor, Allen Auld, advised him to go inside. He complied, as the conductor thought, until he noticed that the car had run over something, and in looking back, saw the man he advised to go inside, lying on the track, the wheels having run over both his legs and bruising the ankle, crushing them in a terrible manner. The unfortunate man was carried into a house near by, and Dr. Duncan summoned, who upon examination gave the opinion that the left leg would have to be amputated. The right leg he thought ought to be saved. The wounds were dressed, after which the unfortunate man was removed to his home, corner of Main and Chestnut streets, Allegheny. He is a married man and was a heater by occupation. The conductor afterwards learned that Welsh had walked through the car to the front platform and sat down on the steps, and in some way lost his balance and fell. No one on the car saw him fall or knew of the accident until after the car had been stopped.

EXTRA BARGAINS—In black silks, at $1 50. Morganstern & Co., 78 and 80 Market street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BISHOP KEEFOE is spending a few days in the oil regions. He will commence a new Episcopal Church at Rouseville on Thursday next.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Union will be held this evening, in the Home, Duquesne Way, commencing at 7½ o'clock. A number of gentlemen are expected to be present to address the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in the temperance cause. A number of reserved seats for ladies.

G. C. Cesch had a hearing last evening before Deputy Mayor Nichols on three charges for drunkenness, vagrancy and disorderly conduct preferred by John Emmet. The accused is about thirty years of age and resides with his mother in Millvale borough. Mr. Emmet testified that for the last six months the defendant had not been sober two days in a week, and had not done anything during that time. As this was the first time he was before him, the Deputy Mayor committed him to the Work House for only thirty days.

THE members of the several Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of this vicinity held a meeting at the hall on Post 5 on Fourth avenue, last evening, to take some action relative to the observance of Decoration Day. Quite a diversity of opinion prevailed at first as to whether the several Posts should decorate the graves and participate in the dedication of the soldiers' monument on the same day. After considerable discussion it was resolved to decorate the graves in the morning, and participate in the dedication ceremonies, which will occur in the afternoon. A committee of three was appointed to wait on General Negley, and request him to issue his orders for the dedicatory ceremonies, fixing the hour for starting at three o'clock, so as to give the members of the Grand Army of the Republic a short rest after the duties of the morning. The meeting then adjourned.

FOR ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS—A good black silk, at Morganstern & Co.'s, 78 and 80 Market street.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A NEW flag stone crossing has just been laid on North avenue, between Cedar avenue and Poplar street, opposite the North Park entrance.

THE Park Commission hold their regular meeting this evening. The Ordinance Committee meet to-morrow night, and the Street Committee on Thursday night.

ALDERMAN D. L. SMITH, of the Third ward, since the opening of his office a few days ago, on Ohio street, near the East Diamond, has had a rush of business, both in the civil and criminal line. Yesterday he took an information before Mr. Smith, who preferred a charge of slander against James Hunter. The usual papers were made out.

JOSEPH HUSTER, a resident of Perrysville, visited the office of Alderman Robster yesterday, and preferred a charge of assault and battery against Benjamin Sharer and James Haney, the latter being a colored individual. He alleges that while he was walking along the highway in Perrysville, the above defendants who requested him to purchase some cigars, and upon refusing to do so, struck him down and abused him. Warrants were issued.

ONE of the horses attached to car No. 5 on the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, ran away, as we were accident yesterday morning. The car was proceeding along North avenue when the horse placed in the lead took fright at the shoe of the dash. The front foot was lifted so suddenly that a large portion of the shoe was thrown off. It is believed that the injuries are of such a nature that the animal will hereafter be useless.

CAPTAIN SHERA, an old resident of this city, who was taken to the Poor Farm a few weeks ago, died at that institution yesterday morning, at nine o'clock. The Captain was a man of fine natural and circumstances, but misfortunes overtook him until he was reduced to abject poverty. His numerous friends have given him a number of benefits, and he has been assisted in other ways by his friends for several years past. He was upwards of eighty years of age.

MARRIED:

PHILLIPS—CROSMAN—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 13, 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Reed, OLIVER G. PHILLIPS, of Pittsburgh, to Miss KATE S. CROSMAN, daughter of Maj. Gen. G. H. Crosman, U. S. A.

SAVAGE—HOFFMAN—In Birmingham, on Sunday, April 16th, by the Rev. Dr. Lowrie, Mr. JOHN J. SAVAGE, of Washington, D. C., to Miss MARY A. HOFFMAN, of Allegheny city, Pa.

DIED.

LOGAN—On Sabbath evening, April 16th, at 9 o'clock, JOHN T. LOGAN, in the 69th year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Western avenue, Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

APPLETON—April 8th, at 11 45, at his late residence, at Sunnyside, near Wheeler, Ind., THOMAS R. AP. APPLETON, aged fifty-seven years, seven months.

DAWSON—This (Tuesday) morning, April 18th, 1871, at quarter past 1 o'clock, ANNIE LEA, youngest daughter of Robert and Susanna S. Dawson.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

WOODS—April 16, 1871, at 4 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM THOMAS WOODS, youngest son of Thomas and Ariella Woods, in the seventeenth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 192 Fayette street, Allegheny, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Dear Willie you have gone
And left us here on earth to mourn;
May his precious soul to heaven,
By angels' hands be borne,
Meet him holy angels,
Bear him to the sky;
Cover him with floral flowers,
Flowers that never die.

WAINWRIGHT—On Sunday afternoon, April 16th, at 2 o'clock, Z. WAINWRIGHT, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Lawrenceville, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OSGOOD—On Saturday morning, April 15th, JANE, wife of Lemuel Osgood, Esq., aged forty-eight years. Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 192 Fayette street, Allegheny City, TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

INFORMATION

To Builders and Others at a Distance.

We have been written to repeatedly, "whether we can furnish the entire Materials for a House," and would say that we are handling Lumber, Doors, Sash, Glass, Hardware, Plastering Materials, &c., complete for Buildings, on cars at our Yards, and will lay down in Rail, 20 Per Cent. lower than the same can be furnished elsewhere.

MELLON BROTHERS,
Tribune Office and Yards at R. R. Depot, East Liberty.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DRS. JORDAN AND DAVIESON,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice, they are compelled, unfortunately, to discontinue their OFFICE IN this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their Local Office, No. 64 Federal street, ALLEGHENY, PA.

Their important Medical Work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents. All Letters will receive immediate attention.

1,625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

FEATHERS,

AND

BEESWAX,

ALL GRADES,

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

262 LIBERTY STREET.

LIME, LIME, LIME.

J. MESKIMEN,

Dealer in Freestone and Common Lime, Wolfe and Common Sand. Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal and Coke. Am receiving daily cargoes of the best quality of Westmoreland county Lime, which I am now selling by the car load, or small quantities, on by car load, at the very lowest rates. Offices and Yards, No. 41 SEVENTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, or Mellon Bros., East Liberty.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

IS THE LARGEST AND BEST STOVE

Made in this city. Manufactured and for sale by

D. DE BEVARD & SONS,

No. 22 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

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TO

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS,

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.

Office and Warehouse Removed to their Works, Second Avenue, immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN A. ELLSLER.

Positively last week of

Mr. Joseph Murphy.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 18, 1871, F. G. Maeder's three act play of

HELP.

JOS. MURPHY in his inimitable Dutch and Irish Dialects, Songs, Dances, Banjo and Bone Solos. Mouth Harmonicon, &c., &c.

Help Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

Wanted—50 Ballet Ladies for the Black Crook.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

TRIMBLE & EMMA.....Manager.

TO-NIGHT the great New Stars, and for a few nights only, Dashing Duet, with the Talking Hand, and the Lady, Heatless Men and Women. See him take off the latest girl's head. His death like pat hits like family. Miss Clara Burton, the Star Dancer, also appears. Last nights of the magnificent Emma Grattan, appearing as the Lovely Formed Artist, and the Chap who first saw a Woman. Last nights of Morrissey and Emerson.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.

V. E. REAMER.....Lessee and Manager.

Triumphant success of the

Gaiete Comique Troupe of Specialties.

Audience enraptured. Every act received with enthusiastic applause. Entire change of Bill To-night. Look out for Novelties. Matinee Wednesday at 2 30.

A GRAND FAIR

FOR THE

Rebuilding of St. Bridget's Church.

OPEN TO-NIGHT,

AND WILL CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT FOR TWO WEEKS.

MASONIC HALL.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing Monday Evening, April 17

Prof. J. M. Macallister,

The Great Wizard of the World, will appear each Evening in his Wonderful Eastern Delusions, Strange and Startling.

100 MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY EACH EVENING.

One Grand MACALLISTER MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 22d, for Ladies and Children.

Admission to Evening Entertainments, 25c; Reserved Seats, front, 50c.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

A. JONES, Business Agent.

JEWELRY.

WATCHES,

A SPECIALTY.

FINE STONE SET RINGS,

18 K RINGS,

CHARMS, all kinds,

CLOCKS, all kinds,

LAZARUS PERFECTED SPECTACLES.

AT ORR'S

JEWELRY STORE,

114 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

Gold Guard Chains,

Gold Opera Chains,

Gold Vest Chains,

IN ELEGANT VARIETY AT

W. W. WATTLES',

No. 26 Fifth Avenue.

These Goods are from the most reliable manufacturers in the country, and the prices are as low as those of inferior make and quality.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

OF ALL GRADES,

Wholesale and Retail,

At the Lowest Prices in the City.

Meyran & Siedle,

50 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.

This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting Patek's), and is superiorly to all attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

SOLE AGENTS, 50 FIFTH AVENUE.

AUCTION SALES.

AMERICAN STEEL WORKS

Situate at Connellsville.

Fifteen Acres and Buildings,

Tools, Manufactured Steel, &c.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 18th, at 7 o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of H. Lamb's Store Room, 106 Smithfield street, the Property of the American Steel Company, consisting of—The Engine, Boiler and Works is one of the best built and best arranged in the country, and has a capacity for one ton of steel per day; also, Lathes, Drill Press and Planer. There is an abund